The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896. NO. 43

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	0	.....	11.25	.....	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	Dly*
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.	P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Pass. No. 3	Mail, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mixed, No. 4.	Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a. m.	a. m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltlic	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 09	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

THURMAN WON THE CASE.

An Amusing Story of the Old Roman's Early Law Practice.

Washington Post.

The late Judge Thurman used to tell many amusing stories of his early practice. He went everywhere he was called, and tried every case that was presented to him. He related an anecdote of one case which was pending before a Justice of the Peace. This Justice abode some twelve miles from Chillicothe, and had a distinctly bad reputation. Thurman when retained told his client—who, by the way, was the defendant—that he would be beaten.

"All we can do," said Thurman, "is to drive out and hear what the other side has in the way of evidence. This old Dutch rascal is bound to beat you; he'll give a judgment against you, and we'll put in an appeal, and take it to a higher court. There we will get a fair trial, and, from what you say, will win the case.

"On the day of the hearing," said Thurman afterward when relating the story, "my client and I drove over to the scene of the trial. The court-room was crowded with farmers and people of the neighborhood, who were there to look on. The plaintiff put on three or four witnesses, but one after another, as they testified, it was plain and clear that they knew nothing of the merits of the controversy. The plaintiff's testimony in no sense established his case, and the old Dutch Justice was desperate. The plaintiff had no lawyer, and the Dutch Justice conducted that side of the case pretty much to himself. But ask what questions he might of the plaintiff and his witnesses, he couldn't bring out testimony to found the case. After the plaintiff's testimony was practically all in, the old Dutch Justice looked at me and remarked, as if experimenting to see if I would make any objection:

"'While it is onusual for a goart to give destimony in a gase vhich pends before it, I know a good deal about this gontroversy myseluf. If dere is no objections by the defendant, I will svear myseluf and gife my evidence.'

"I made no objection, as I was curious to see what the old Dutch rascal would do. Inferring consent from my silence, our Judge gravely arose, and holding up his right hand at his own hoarse command, he administered the usual oath, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. After this very comfortable arrangement, he sat down, and proceeded to relate a story which entirely picked up all the plaintiff's dropped stitches, and made, indeed, a perfect case against my client. While the Justice was glibly giving his evidence a farmer, who stood just behind my chair, whispered to me:

"'Just hear that old rascal lie, and the beauty of it is there isn't a man in the room who'd believe him under oath.'

"This gave me an idea, and I tought I might as well have a little fun out of the situation while drifting to a judgment against my client. I asked the farmer in a whisper if he were willing to take the stand and testify that the old Dutch Justice's reputation for truth and veracity was bad. He said that he would, and that a dozen more in the room would be perfectly willing to do the same.

"To make it short, I got a half dozen witnesses, who believed as did my farmer friend, that truth had long departed the old Dutchman's mouth as dwelling place, and when that personage had concluded his testimony I started to put them on the stand.

"'I won t interpose any regular defense, your honor,' I said, 'but I have several witnesses here to the character of one of the men who gave evidence for the plaintiff.'

"'Wery well,' remarked his honor, 'produce your vitnesses.'

"One after another the six gentlemen, whose names I called, arose and were sworn. One after the other got up on the stand and testified that they had long known the Dutch Justice, giving his name; that they knew his reputation for truth and veracity in the community where he resided; that it was bad, and that from that reputation they would not believe him under oath. At this point I rested, and informed his Honor that I had nothing further to present. Throughout the testimony impeaching him of untruth he had preserved an air of mild indifference. One would never have known by looking at him that he was the party under discussion at all. When I told him that my evidence was all in, he braced up to decide the case.

"'The blaintiff, mit his first four vitnesses, vitch includes himself,' said his Honor, 'makes nodings out of his side of der case. Vas dat his testimony dis goart must gif judgment for the defendant, but dere vas one odder vitness who makes himself a volunteer, und who gifes his destimony vitch completely covers der gontroversy in all its barts. Upon his destimony'—and he had named himself as this witness—'if it were uncontradicted und unimpeached, I could gife judgment for the blaintiff. But such is not the gase. Vile the destimony of this vitness—naming himself—is not contradicted, yet now gomes six reputable vitnesses already, who climbs one after de odder to der vitness chair, und says dat dey know this man (naming himself), dot he is a liar where he lives; dot his destimony is lies, und dot his vord is not good. Dis is vhat dey call in der law impeaching a vitness. Generally it is a mighty hard ding to do, but in dis gase I must say dot I regard dis vitness as very successfully imbeached. Derefore, as it isn't vhat I dink of him myself, but vhat dis evidence in der case makes of him dot I must go by, I throw out dis vitness' destimony altogether. So de goart is left again mit nothing but de blaintiff und does odder people who svore, vitch, as I hase already said, know nodings of dis business. Under such circumstances de goart can make no finding for plaintiff. Derefore, de goart finds for de defendant, mit judgment against die blaintiff for costs.'

"It was the best theng," concluded Thurman, "that the old Dutchman ever did. It established his reputation as an honest man far and near, and from that time until his death, if anybody had made an effort to impeach his evidence given in a case, he would have failed. The whole neighborhood looked on him as a second Daniel from that time forward."

—Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experiences under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

Where 100,000 Buffaloes Died.

From the Denver Field and Farm.

Near Cheyenne Wells is a long stretch of level prarie, which suddenly terminates in a precipice making a perdendicular descent of perhaps fifty feet to another plain below. In the winter of 1858 a great blizzard raged for several days. The snow was driven at a terrific rate before a hurricane of wind, and the buffaloes were obliged, in self-preservation to turn their backs and run with the wind. The result was that vast numbers of the buffalo were carried over the precipice, and their dead bodies were covered with twenty or thirty feet of snow. For many years people visited the spot to look at the bones, which lay in piles ten and fifteen feet high as far as the eye could reach along the precipice, and it was commonly estimated that 100,000 buffaloes found a grave on that fatal spot.

Sand storms in those days were so destructive that it was not unusual for freighters to lose their entire outfit. During the prevalence of a storm no attempt was made to move forward, and drivers cleared the sand out of the nostrils of the oxen, as otherwise the animals were threatened with death from suffocation. A sand storm usually lasted only two or three hours, but its effects were felt for days by men and animals exposed to the fury of the blast.

A curious phenomenon noticed in different places on the plains was the immense excavating power of the wind in a sand storm. There were areas of three or four acres where the wind scooped out the sand forty or fifty feet deep and whirled it away in the air. It seemed as if the work began at the central spot no larger than could be covered with a man's hat. In an incredibly short time a round hole would be excavated. The wind then took hold in real earnest, and the probabilities were that an entire sand hill would be leveled down in the next thirty minutes.

TO THE GOLDEN GATE.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Undoubtedly California offers more genuine attractions to the pleasure-travelling public than any other part of the American continent. The fame of its climate is world-wide, and it is sought even by Europeans, who find it more charming than their own southern slopes. To Americans its worth is too well known to necessitate a description of the many advantages to be enjoyed.

Personally-conducted tours via Pennsylvania Railroad will leave New York and Philadelphia February 12 and March 11, 1896. In addition to the many other points of interest visited on the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

An addition to the magnificient train heretofore used for these tours is a through Pullman compartment car.

The car, which will be the very best that the Pullman Company can supply, will contain nine inclosed compartments—two drawing rooms and seven state rooms—will be attached to the special train at Jersey City and run through to San Diego, Cal., on the first tour, and San Francisco, on the second.

This will be the first car of its kind to be run on a transcontinental train, and that it will be thoroughly appreciated by participants in the tours is evidenced by the fact that already several of the compartments have been reversed.

Applications for space or itineraries giving all information should be made to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale J. G. Gillam.

THAT $100,000,000.

Some Startling Figures as to What One Hundred Million Dollars Would Do.

It seems queer that Uncle Sam at peace with all the world, should have to borrow $100,000,000 in a single year to help pay running expenses. Such a sum is beyond the power of the human mind to grasp. One hundred millions of dollars in gold. Just think of it!

Take $100,000,000 worth of gold $20 pieces and stack them up in one pile, like poker chips, and they would make a pretty tall column. How tall do you suppose? As tall as the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor? France's gift is 305 feet high. The Washington Monument is 550 feet high. The Eiffel Tower in Paris is the highest structure in the world—1,000 feet. Yet this imaginary pile of yellow coins would considerably surpass it.

For a comparison, then, one must look around for some natural elevation—a mountain, say, of small size. Vesuvius, the volcano of Naples, is three-quarters of a mile high. Yet the stack of gold pieces is higher. But why not take a big mountain—for example Mount St. Elias, which, until recently has been supposed to be the tallest peak in North America? Though towering to a height of three and a quarter miles, it is not so lofty as the pile of coins representing $100,000,000.

The loftiest summit in the world—the sky-kissing peak of Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, is five and a half miles above the sea. Yet it is surpassed by the stack of gold pieces. In fact, the column of double eagles would be over six miles high. One hundred million dollars worth of gold, $1 pieces, stacked up in the same way, would reach a height of 28½ miles.

If one owned the stack and spent the coins at the rate of $1 a minute he would not go broke until the end of 190 years. For the storage of $100,000,000 in bags of $5,000 gold, 1,700 cubic feet would be required. The same sum in $10 bills sewn together would carpet 350 acres, or more than half of a square mile of land. As a matter of fact, Uncle Sam has received for his $100,000,000 worth of bonds about $118 000,000 in money, because of the premium. Unfortunately, the gold thus obtained will soon be drawn out by the banks, and the Treasury will be as poor in the yellow metal as before. The gold can only be got back by issuing more bonds, and so it might be continued indefinitely, like a dog chasing its own tail.—*New York Press.*

A Remarkable Wound.

From Notes and Queries.

An extrarrdinary tale is told by Major Pryse Gordon of a wound received in the Waterloo campaign by one Donald of the Ninety-second regiment. He had been shot in the thigh by a musket ball. The ball was extracted, but still the wound did not heal. A large abscess formed. Poultices were applied, and on an incision being made, lo and behold! a five-franc piece and a one-franc piece were extracted, together with a bit of cloth, the larger coin having been hit nearly in the centre and forced into the shape of a cup.

—Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Flushing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

CAMPOS HAS RESIGNED.

Supreme Command in Cuba Conferred on General Weyler.

HUMANE METHODS ABANDONED.

It is Said That Campos Was Too Lenient With the Insurgents---The New Captain-General Notorious for His Cruelties---Said to Have Slain Prisoners---Spanish Cabinet's Action.

Captain-General Martinez de Campos, of the Spanish army, has been recalled from Cuba. His complete failure to suppress the insurrection is acknowledged. The Government at Madrid has done everything possible to shield his shortcomings, and even now it is said in some official quarters that the Spanish commander's recall is due to his illness. But such is not the case. The authorities realize that the war in Cuba has reached its most critical stage, and that Campos cannot cope with the superb generalship of General Gomez. In addition to this, dispatches from the most reputable people in Havana have been pouring in to the Government, requesting the immediate removal of General Campos from the island.

It was just 6 p. m. when the Government authorities were called together in the throne room of the palace. General Campos said:

"You have met here at this most solemn moment when the enemy is at the doors of the capital, to witness the transfer of the highest command in the island. I am simply complying with instructions from Madrid. I feel it necessary, however, to speak sincerely with you who have shared with me the duties of this office. Popular opinion believes that a mild policy should not be continued with the enemy; I believe that it should be. These are questions of conscience."

PRAYED FOR CUBANS.

Applause Followed the Invocation in the House of Representatives.

Applause following the delivery of a prayer in the House of Representatives at Washington, is an unusual, probably an unprecedented, incident in its proceedings, but when Chaplain Couden offered the following invocation there was general hand clapping:

"Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the degree of special liberty which we as a people enjoy, and our hearts go out to those in other lands who are struggling for a wider liberty. Especially do we pray for the Cubans, and ask that if they be right their efforts may be crowned with success. And we pray that our country may do for them all that it can without compromising its dignity, or in disregard of its sacred obligations and duties to other Nations."

THE WAR IN CUBA.
(Insurgents perched among palms attack Spanish troops.)

GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

After a long meeting the Spanish Cabinet unanimously decided to supersede General Campos and his lieutenant, General Arderius. General Marin and General Pando, who are now in command of Spanish troops in the province of Santiago de Cuba, were selected to replace Generals Campos and Arderius temporarily. General Marin was appointed temporary Governor of the island, and General Pando, commander of the forces, pending the arrival of General Polavieja, who has been appointed commander-in-chief in Cuba. The supreme command in the island will be conferred on General Weyler, who will sail for Cuba forthwith in company with General Polavieja.

ORDERS CAME FROM SPAIN.

Campos Tells How He Was Relieved of His Command.

A cablegram from Havana says: Captain-General Martinez Campos at 6 o'clock this afternoon turned over his high office to Lieutenant-General Sabas Marin, who arrived by a special train, and has been in close conference with General Campos today.

The control of Cuban affairs, both civil and military, is resigned unreservedly to General Marin, and General Campos, it is announced, will sail for Spain immediately.

General Campos's health has been impaired by disabilities due to old wounds, and, despite his appearance of great vigor, he is not sorry to be relieved of the burden of the sole responsibility for Cuban affairs.

General Marin is nearly sixty years old. He was Captain-General of Cuba in 1889, and his policy at that time was such as to lead to the belief that he will be largely controlled by the Conservative party influences.

NEW MINISTERS RECEIVED.

President Cleveland's Significant Reference to Ecuador.

The President received Senor Carbo, the new Ecuadorian Minister, and Mr. De Kotzebue, the Russian Minister succeeding Prince Cantacuzene.

The President told Senor Carbo how gratifying it was to him to see a full representation at Washington of all of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. He felt especial pleasure, he said, in receiving a representative from Ecuador, which has been for some time past without a diplomatic representative at Washington, and added:

"We wish for Ecuador, as for all the kindred Republics of the Southern Continent, that enduring prosperity and that constant progress towards a higher civilization which the scheme of government characteristic of this hemisphere, combined with internal peace and the friendship and good will of neighboring States, is so well calculated to secure."

The speeches exchanged between the new Russian Minister and the President were in the usual form, save one reference by the President to "the time-honored friendship between the United States and Russia and the cordiality of the intercourse so long maintained."

GOT FIFTEEN COUNTERFEITERS.

Secret Service Agents' Big Round-Up in New York City.

Chief W. B. Hazen, of the United States Secret Service, and George Bagg, Chief of the New York branch of the service, rounded up the biggest gang of dealers in counterfeit money that has been captured in New York City in a great many years. The Secret Service agents got fifteen prisoners, including Candlera Bettini, who is said to be the financial backer of the gang, and in whose house about $20,000 in two and five dollar counterfeit bills was found.

The counterfeiters, all of whom are Italians, circulated their worthless bills all over the East Side of New York City. They shipped them to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hazleton, Penn., and other Pennsylvania towns. The supreme head of the Mafia—each district has a local head—sent the counterfeit notes to his subordinates in other cities. This man's name is Nicolo Toranti—that is to say, it is the name he is known by in this country.

Sewell on the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) introduced a resolution on the Monroe doctrine in the United States Senate which declares that the President has pressed the doctrine beyond what it was intended, and that his interpretation of it will involve us in foreign complications and virtually extend a protectorate over Mexico, Central and South American States.

Burned American Bibles.

The Mayor of San Miguel, Peru, seized and caused to be burned in the public square of the city all the Bibles and stock of the local agent of the American Bible Society.

CAPTURED BY CHICAGO.

National Democratic Convention to Be Held There July 7.

DECIDED BY NEW YORK'S VOTE.

Twenty-nine Ballots Necessary to Make a Choice---The Contestants Were New York City, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis---The Missouri Metropolis Nearly Won the Prize.

After a desperate and unprecedented struggle among New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, the National Democratic Committee, in session at Washington, decided that the next Democratic Convention shall be held in Chicago on July 7. On the surface it was a contest among four ambitious cities. Under the surface it was a trial of strength between sound money and free silver and sound money won.

The National Committee met in the banquet hall of the Arlington Hotel, and this was elaborately decorated with National flags, bunting, shields of the States and streamers of red, white and blue.

At 11 a. m. the National Committee held a secret session. Fifty members were present, and Chairman Harrity presided. The vote on the date for holding the convention resulted 32 to 18 in favor of July 7 as opposed to June 2. The resolution of Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, offered in the convention of 1892, that the next National Convention be held behind closed doors was reported adversely by the sub-committee to which it was referred, and the report was adopted unanimously. The committee took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The committee reconvened at 3 o'clock in the parlors of the Arlington. The rooms were profusely decorated with American flags, and there was a vast throng of visitors, including a few ladies, admitted by ticket. Quite a number of Democratic Senators and almost half the Democratic membership of the Lower House were present.

Chairman Harrity said a roll of the States would be called to determine which had cities desirous of having the Democratic Convention. Those which responded, he declared, would take their turns alphabetically, and would be assigned one-half hour each to present their arguments.

Chicago, Cincinnati, New York and St. Louis were duly placed in nomination amid the cheers of their respective partisans. Thirty minutes was allowed each city in which to present its claims.

The balloting began about 6 o'clock, and from the first a long struggle was indicated. The first ballot resulted: Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 11; St. Louis, 19; New York, 14. There was practically no change, except a slight fluctuation of a vote or two, until the tenth ballot, when Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York. At the twentieth ballot New York's strength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost bodily to Chicago.

But St. Louis, which had clung tenaciously to her nineteen votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes, and on the ballot before the last led Chicago by one vote. On the last ballot, the twenty-ninth, which was taken shortly before 11 o'clock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Chicago, and she obtained the necessary plurality. Senator Brice voted for Cincinnati to the last.

The detailed vote on the final ballot by States was:

Cincinnati—Ohio.

Chicago—Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Florida, Alaska, District of Columbia.

St. Louis—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Indian Territory.

New York had the satisfaction of controlling the choice, and it was her votes that sent the convention to the city by the lake. The final fight between St. Louis and Chicago was a warm one. An analysis of the votes by States shows the silver element stood by St. Louis, while the sound money States voted for Chicago.

GENERAL HARRISON WILL WED.

The Former President Announces His Engagement to Mrs. Dimmock.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison authorized the announcement that he is to marry Mrs. Mary L. Dimmock. The wedding will place after Lent. Mr. Tibbott, his private secretary, said to a group of reporters in New York City: "General Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmock are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent."

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

The ceremony will take place in New York City, but beyond this decision no definite arrangements for the wedding have been made. General Harrison's private secretary said that it had not been decided whether the wedding would be private or public. It was believed that the ceremony would take place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church or in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church. Mrs. Dimmock is an Episcopalian, General Harrison a Presbyterian.

Mrs. Dimmock is a niece of the late Mrs. Harrison. Her father was Russell F. Ford, General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. She is the widow of Benjamin Dimmock, who died a few weeks after his marriage, leaving a fortune to his widow.

SALVATION ARMY CHANGES.

The Recall to England of Ballington Booth and His Wife.

Ballington Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in this country, who lives in Montclair, N. J., has been recalled by his father, General Booth, Commander-in-Chief, on the ground that the local commander is too much inclined to depart from the original lines of the organization as laid down in England. The report has it that an Englishman will be sent to replace Ballington Booth. Notice of the order was posted in the various headquarters of the army.

GENERAL BALLINGTON BOOTH

Commander Booth was sent first to Australia by his father, the General, and after working there for several years, returned to London. Before leaving for America, in April, 1887, he and Mrs. Booth were married, and the two, on arriving in New York City, set up headquarters in State street. They were seriously handicapped by the absence of funds or equipment, caused by the absconding of Major Moore. This man had been in command in New York City, and, on hearing of the Commander's approach, tied up all the moneys and left the country. He has never been heard of since.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

Commander and Mrs. Booth had but a handful of workers at the outset, but managed to gather together enough recruits and money to warrant taking new and larger quarters in Reade street. From 1887 until 1890 they were compelled to rely for support on the money they received from London.

By their indefatigable work new life was injected into the Salvation Army, their efforts culminating in the erection of the great building in Fourteenth street, which has just been completed at a cost of $350,000, and is the American headquarters. This building is the property of the Commander. He also controls the trade department, the profits from which amounted last year to $10,000.

There are at the present time eleven corps of the army in New York City, which includes about 4000 men. Chicago stands first, with twenty-three corps, including about 10,000 soldiers. Other strongholds are San Francisco, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City and Minneapolis. The whole army in the United States includes about 30,000 officers and soldiers. This means only the members of the army who wear uniforms and devote their lives to the work. There are 2000 paid officers.

One of the most important features of Commander Booth's work in New York City has been the organization of an auxiliary league, which has 6000 members, contributing $5 each a year. The league includes many persons of wealth and prominence who do not confine their contributions to their annual subscription, however, and this has enabled the army to support its members well and accumulate a good balance in the treasury. The amount on hand last March, according to the Treasurer's report, was $159,027.62, and the sum has increased since then.

THE AMERICAN POSITION.

Senate Declaration Extending the Scope of the Monroe Doctrine.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations ordered a report on the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis, of Minnesota, Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

This resolution goes even further than did the President in his message to Congress on the Venezuelan question. Omitting the two whereases, which simply form a preclude to the more serious utterances of the resolution itself, the resolution reaffirms and confirms the Monroe doctrine, and declares that the United States will assert and maintain it. It states specifically that this Government will regard as an infringement of this doctrine any attempt on the part of any European Power to acquire new or additional territory on this continent or the islands adjacent thereto as dangerous to the safety and the peace of the United States. The United States, it says, also denies the right of any European Power to acquire any such territory, either by force, purchase, cession, occupation, pledge, colonization, or protection, whether under unfounded pretensions of right, under the guise of boundary disputes, or otherwise, and declares unmistakably that any such attempt will be regarded as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition upon which this Government cannot look with indifference.

The Ashantees Yield Every Point.

According to dispatches received from Cape Coast Castle, the terms submitted by the British to King Prompeh, of Ashantee, have been accepted, the King yielding at every point.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Over 200 New York City policemen ride their bicycles.

Spain has already spent $60,000,000 in putting down the rebellion in Cuba.

The indications are that a good road horse will bring a fair price next spring.

A Los Angeles (Cal.) firm has leased a mile of ocean frontage and proposes to wash the sands for gold.

The Governor of Arizona says that Territory will produce $10,000,000 of gold in 1896 as against $4,000,000 in 1895.

New Hampshire has one veteran of the War of 1812 left. He is Eleazar Smith, of Alexandria, and is ninety-nine years old.

The Hawaiian Government has entered into a contract with an American to establish inter-island communication by cable.

During the recent eruption of Vesuvius the observatory on the hillside was not abandoned, although a lava stream flowed on both sides of it.

A peculiar condition in oil matters at Los Angeles, Cal., is shown in the report that oil well owners are finding it cheaper now to buy oil than to pump it.

The Chinese papers assert that more than 50,000 people died in Pekin last summer from the cholera, or an average of 800 per day for July and August.

To prevent mixed schools in Perry, Oklahoma, the city superintendent of public schools ordered every school closed until a compromise could be made.

A gold nugget weighing thirty-one pounds has been found at Eldorado, Montgomery County, N. C. It is valued at $9000, and has created an immense gold fever.

The New York Court of Common Pleas, after a long and honorable life, has passed out of existence. An act of the Legislature merged it into the Supreme Court.

It is said that the Cuban insurgents provoked a great deal of hostile feeling among their whilom friends by their destruction of the cane fields and other property.

A cablegram from Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 14, says: The weather here to-day is the hottest on record. Many deaths from sunstroke are reported.

A good many trotting and coach horses are being shipped from this country to France, while nearly $20,000 worth of horses were recently sent from New York City to Germany on one steamer.

Owing to the talk of assessing bicycles in Maine, the State Assessors called for an estimate of bicycles ridden in the various counties. The reports of the local assessors show a total of 9663 bicycles in use at a valuation of $500,000.

Many important factories have been built in the Transvaal by Germans, and the Siemens Company has erected there the most important electric power transmission plant in the world, producing 4000 horse power.

Little Jessie Krueger was awarded $50,000 in a damage suit against the West Chicago Street Railway Company for the loss of a leg. If this little girl had been killed outright the maximum amount that could have been collected for the loss of her life would have been $5000.

The Brooklyn elevated railroad carried 40,067,555 passengers last year, against 38,560,462 in 1894. The increase is due largely to the strike on the surface railroads, which increased the business of the elevated railroads. In 1894 there was a deficit of $141,340. Last year there was a surplus of $84,989.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Emperor William of Germany likes Shakespeare, and his favorite play is "Hamlet."

It is reported that the King of Korea has to have a body guard of American missionaries.

Cecil Rhodes, the would-be boss of South Africa, insists that his political career has only begun.

Eugene Field left an estate valued at $25,000, besides a beautiful home that had already been made the property of Mrs. Field.

Gladstone is immensely interested in the growth of the bicycle craze, and only his impaired eyesight has deterred him from mastering the machine himself.

The Prince of Wales is a great newspaper reader and will skim through a lot of papers and get the gist of each one with the rapidity and accuracy of a trained newspaper man.

Henry Labouchere, editor of London Truth, is an expert mountaineer, and used to climb snow peaks in the company of the late Czar of Russia, with whom he was very intimate.

The memorial of Professor Pasteur is to be built in the shape of an underground chapel, after the style of the Napoleon chapel at the Invalides, and the savant's remains will be deposited there.

The Marlborough family have issued a statement tending to show that the young Duke is not beholden to Hammersley or Vanderbilt funds for the refurnishing of Blenheim Castle.

W. A. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has given $10,000 toward the construction of a new school building in his city, and has offered, if a normal department is established to endow it with $175,000.

Sarasate, the violinist, is remarkably simple in his manner of life. Though his apartments in London are magnificent, his food is always of the most homely kind, no better than that of a peasant.

When in Rome Premier Crispi has an escort of twenty-nine police officers, which cost Italy $12,000 a year. When he leaves the city the expense is increased to three or four times that amount.

Chief Engineer Melville, in charge of the Bureau of Steam Navigation in Washington, is tired of shore duty and may soon be placed in charge of the machinery department of one of the large new battleships.

Since the death of his famous trotter, Dexter, Robbert Bonner has not been on the road as often as formerly. The death of the old horse seems really to have shaken Mr. Bonner seriously, as a close friendship had grown up between the two.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, who was recently appointed a physician to the Medical Board of the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital, is a colored man and a native of North Carolina. Dr. Curtis, who is thirty years old, received his professional education at the Chicago Medical School.

The successor of the Sultan of Turkey in the event of Abdul Hamid's deposition would probably be his youngest brother, Raschid Effendi, who is practically a State prisoner at the Palace of the Cheragan, not being allowed to receive a visitor or read a letter, newspaper or book that has not passed under the eye of the censor.

More British Cruisers.

The Admiralty has asked for tenders from Clyde shipbuilders for the construction of ten British cruisers of the type of the Pelorus, which is in course of construction at the Government dockyard at Sheerness. The Pelorus is rated as a third-class cruiser of 2135 tons and 7000 horse power, which will carry eight guns.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Say So."

TEXT: "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." Psalms cvii., 2.

An overture, an antiphon, a doxology is this chapter, and in my text David calls for an outspoken religion and requests all who have been rescued and blessed no longer to hide the splendid facts, but to recite them, publish them and as far as possible let all the world know about it. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." There is a sinful reticence which has been almost canonized. The people are quite as outspoken as they ought to be on all subjects of politics and are fluent and voluble on the Venezuelan question and bimetallism and tariffs high and low and remodeled and female suffrage, and you have to skilfully watch your chance if you want to put into the active conversation a modest suggestion of your own, but on the subject of divine goodness, religious experience and eternal blessedness they are not only silent, but boastful of their reticence. Now, if you have been redeemed of the Lord, why do you not say so? If you have in your heart the pearl of great price, worth more than the Kohinoor among Victorian jewels, why not let others see it? If you got off the wreck in the breakers, why not tell of the crew and the stout lifeboat that safely landed you? If from the fourth story you are rescued in time of conflagration, why not tell of the fireman and the ladder down which he carried you? If you have a mansion in heaven awaiting you, why not show the deed to those who may by the same process get an emerald castle on the same boulevard? By the last two words of my text David calls upon all of us who have received any mercy at the hands of God to stop impersonating the asylums for the dumb and in the persence of men, women, angels, devils and all worlds "say so."

In these January days, thousands of ministers and private Christians are wondering about the best ways of starting a revival of religion. I can tell yon a way of starting a revival, continental, hemispheric and world-wide. You say a revival starts in heaven. Well, it starts in heaven just as a prosperous harvest starts in heaven. The sun must shine and the rains must descend, but unless you plow and sow and cultivate the earth you will not raise a bushel of wheat or a peck of corn between now and the end of the world. How, then, shall a universal revival start? By all Christian people telling the story of their own conversion. Let ten men and women get up next week in your prayer meeting and, not in a conventional or canting or doleful way, but in the same tone they employ in the family or place of business, tell how they crossed the line, and the revival will begin then and there, if the prayer meeting has not been so dull as to drive out all except those concerning whom it was foreordained from all eternity that they should be there. There are so many different ways of being converted that we want to hear all kinds, so that our own case may be helped. It always puts me back to hear only one kind of experience, such as a man gives when he tells of his Pauline conversion—how he was knocked senseless, and then had a vision and heard voices, and after a certain number of days of horror got up and shouted for joy. All that discourages me, for I was never knocked senseless, and I never had such a sudden burst of religious rapture that I lost my equilibrium. But after awhile a Christian man got up in some meeting and told us how he was brought up by a devout parentage, and had always been thoughtful about religious things, and gradually the peace of the gospel came into his soul like the dawn of the morning—no perceptible difference between moment and moment—but after awhile all perturbation settled down into a hope that had consoled and strengthened him during all the vicissitudes of a lifetime. I said, "That is exhilarating; that was my experience." And so I was strengthened.

In another prayer meeting a man got up and told us how he once hated God and went through all the round of iniquity until we were all on nettles lest he should go too much into the particulars, but one day he was by some religious power hurled flat and then got up a Christian and had ever since been going around with a Baxter Bible with large flaps under his arm, a floating evangelist. Well, under this story many are not helped at all, for they know they never hated God, and they were never dissolute. But after awhile some Christian woman arises and says, "I have nothing extraordinary to tell, yet I think the cares of life, the anxieties about my children and two graves opened in our family plot made me feel the need of God, and weak and helpless and heartbroken I flung myself upon His mercy, and I feel what the Bible calls the 'peace of God which passeth all understanding,' and I ask your prayers that I may live nearer to the Christ who has done so much for me." I declare that before that woman got through we were all crying, not bitter tears, but tears of joyful emotion, and in three days in that neighborhood all the ice had gone out of the river in a springtime freshet of salvation. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

I have but little interest in what people say about religion as an abstration, but I have illimitable interest in what people say about what they have personally felt of religion. It was an expression of his own gratitude for personal salvation which led Charles Wesley, after a season of great despondency about his soul and Christ had spoken pardon, to write that immortal hymn:

> Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing
> My great Redeemer's praise!

It was after Abraham Lincoln had been comforted in the loss of Tad, the bright boy of the White House, that he said, "I now see as never before the preciousness of God's love in Jesus Christ and how we are brought near to God as our Father by Him."

What a thrill went through the meeting in Portland, Or., when an ex-Attorney-General of the United States rose and said: "Last night I got up and asked the prayers of God's people. I feel now perfecly satisfied. The burden is rolled off and all gone, and I feel that I could run or fly into the arms of Jesus Christ."

What a record for all time and eternity was made by Gellacius, the play actor, in the theatre at Heliopolis. A burlesque of Christianity was put upon the stage. In derision of the ordinance of baptism a bath-tub filled with water was put upon the stage, and another actor, in awful blasphemy, dipped Gellacius, pronouncing over him the words, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." But coming forth from the burlesque baptism he looked changed and was changed, and he cried out, "I am a Christian. I will die as a Christian." Though he was dragged out and stoned to death, they could not drown the testimony made under such awful circumstances: "I am a Christian. I will die as a Chirstian." "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

What confirmation would come if all who had answers to prayers would speak out; if all merchants in tight places because of hard times would tell how in response to supplication they got the money to pay the note; if all farmers in time of drought would tell how in answer to prayer the rain came just in time to save the crop; if all parents who prayed for a wandering son to come home would tell how not long after they heard the boy's hand on the latch of the front door.

Samuel Hick, an English Methodist preacher, solicited aid for West India missions from a rich miser and failed. Then the minister dropped on his knees, and the miser said, "I will give thee a guinea if thou wilt give over." But the minister continued to pray, until the miser said, "I will give thee two guineas if thou wilt give over." Then the money was taken to the missionary meeting. Oh, the power of prayer! Melanchthon, utterly discouraged, was passing along a place where children were heard praying, and he came back, saying, "Brethren, take courage; the children are praying for us." Nothing can stand before prayer. An infidel came into a Bible class to ask puzzling questions. Many of the neighbors came in to hear the discussion. The infidel arose and said to the leader of the Bible class, "I hear you allow questions asked." "Oh, yes," said the leader, "but at the start let us kneel down and ask God to guide us." "Oh, no," said the infidel. "I did not come to pray; I came to discuss." "But," said the leader, "you will, of course, submit to our rule, and that is always to begin with prayer." The leader knelt in prayer, and then arose and said to the infidel, "Now you pray." The infidel replied, "I cannot pray. I have no God to pray to. Let me go! Let me go!" The spectators, who expected fun, found nothing but overpowering solemnity, and a revival started, and among the first who were brought in was the infidel. That prayer did it. In all our lives there have been times when we felt that prayer was answered. Then let us say so.

There lingers on this side of the river that divides earth and heaven, ready at any time to cross over, the apostle of prayer for this century, Jeremiah Calvin Lanphier, the founder of the Fulton street prayer meeting, and if he should put on his spectacles and read this I salute him as more qualified than any man since Bible times in demonstrating what prayer can do. Dear Brother Lanphier! The high heavens are full of his fame. Having announced a meeting for 12 o'clock, September 23, 1857, he sat in the upper room on Fulton street, New York, waiting for people to come. He waited for a half hour, and then a footfall was heard on the steps, and after awhile in all six persons arrived, but the next day twenty, and the next day forty and from that time to this, for over thirty-eight years, every day, Sabbath excepted, that Fulton street prayer meeting has been a place where people have asked prayer and answers to prayer have been announced, and the throb of that great heart of supplication has thrilled not only into the heavens, but clear around the world, more than any spot on earth. That has been the place where the redeemed of the Lord said so!

Let the same outspokenness be employed toward those by whom we have been personally advantaged. We wait until they are dead before we say so. Your parents have planned for your best interests all these years. They may sometimes, their nervous system used up by the cares, the losses, the disappointments, the worriments of life, be more irritable than they ought to be, and they probably have faults which have become oppressive as the years go by. But those eyes, long before they took on spectacles, were watching for your welfare, and their hands, not as smooth and much more deeply lined than once, have done for you many a good day's work. Life has been to them more of a struggle than you will ever know about, and much of the struggle has been for you, and how much they are wrapped up in your welfare you will never appreciate.

Have you by word or gift or behavior expressed your thanks? Or if you cannot quite get up to say it face to face, have you written it in some holiday salutation? The time will soon pass, and they will be gone out of your sight, and their ears will not hear, and their eyes will not see. If you owe them any kindness of deed or any words of appreciation, why do you not say so? How much we might all of us save ourselves in the matter of regrets if we did not delay until too late an expression of obligation that would have made the last years of earthly life more attractive. The grave is deaf, and epitaphs on cold marble cannot make reparation.

In conjugal life the honeymoon is soon past, and the twain take it for granted that each is thoroughly understood. How dependent on each other they become, and the years go by, and perhaps nothing is said to make the other fully understand that sense of dependence. Impatient words sometimes come forth, and motives are misinterpreted, and it is taken as a matter of course that the two will walk the path of life side by side until about the same time their journey shall be ended, but some sudden and appalling illness unloosens the right hands that were clasped years at before the altar of orange blossoms, the parting takes place, and among the worst of all the sorrows is that you did not oftener, if you ever did at all, tell her or tell him how indispensable she was or how indispensable he was to your happiness, and that in some plain, square talk long ago you did not ask for forgiveness for infirmities and neglects, and by some unlimited utterance make it understood that you fully appreciated the fidelity and re-enforcement of many years. Alas, how many such have to lament the rest of their lives, "Oh, if I had only said so!"

My subject takes a wider range. The Lord has hundreds of thousands of people among those who have never joined His army because of some high ideal of what a Christian should be or because of a fear that they may not hold out or because of a spirit of procrastination. They have never publicly professed Christ. They have as much right to the sacraments and as much right to all the privileges of the church as thousands who have for years been enrolled in church membership, and yet they have made no positive utterance by which the world may know they love God and are on the road to heaven. They are redeemed of the Lord and yet do not say so. Oh, what an augmentation it would be if by some divine impulse all those outsiders should become insiders. I tell you what would bring them to their right places, and perhaps nothing else will—days of persecution. If they were compelled to take sides as between Christ and His enemies, they would take the side of Christ, and the fagots and the instruments of torture and the anathemas of all earth and hell would not make them blanch. Martyrs are made out of such stuff as they are. But let them not wait for such days as I pray to God may never come. Drawn by the sense of fairness and justice and obligation, let them show their colors. Let the redeemed of the Lord say so.

This chapter from which I take my text mentions several classes of persons who ought to be outspoken, among them all those who go on a journey. What an opportunity you have, you who spend so much of your time on rail trains or on shipboard, whether on lake or river or sea! Spread the glory of God's goodness and your own redemption wherever you go. You will have many a long ride beside some one whom you will never see again, some one who is waiting for one word of rescue or consolation. Make every rail train and steamer a moving palace of saved souls. Casual conversations have harvested a great host for God.

There are many Christian workers in pulpits, in mission stations, Sabbath schools, in unheard of places who are doing their best for God and without any recognition. They go and come, and no one cheers them. Perhaps all the reward they get is harsh criticism, or repulse, or their own fatigue. If you have ever heard of any good they have done, let them know about it. If you find some one benefited by their alms, or their prayers, or their cheering word, go and tell them. They may be almost ready to give up their mission. They may be almost in despair because of the seeming lack of results. One word from you may be an ordination that will start them on the chief work of their lifetime. A Christian woman said to her pastor: "My usefulness is done. I do not know why my life is spared any longer, because I can do no good." Then the pastor replied: "You do me great good every Sabbath." She asked: "How do I do you any good?" and he replied: "In the first place, you are always in your seat in the church, and that helps me, and in the second place you are always wide awake and alert, looking right up into my face, and that helps me, and in the third place I often see tears running down your cheeks, and that helps me." What a good thing he did not wait until she was dead before he said so!

There are hundreds of ministers who have hard work to make sermons because no one expresses any appreciation. They are afraid of making him vain. The moment the benediction is pronounced they turn on their heels and go out. Perhaps it was a subject on which he had put especial pains. He sought for the right text, and then did his best to put the old thought into some new shape. He had prayed that it might go to the hearts of the people. He had added to the argument the most vivid illustrations he could think of. He had delivered all with a power that left him nervously exhausted. Five hundred people may have been blessed by it and resolved upon a higher life and nobler purposes. Yet all he hears is the clank of the pew door, or the shuffling of feet in the aisle, or some remark about the weather, the last resort of inanity. Why did not that man come up and say frankly, "You have done me good?" Why did not some woman come up and say, "I shall go home to take up the burden of life more cheerfully?" Why did not some professional man come up and say: "Thank you, dominie, for that good advice? I will take it. God bless you." Why did they not tell him so? I have known ministers, in the nervous reaction that comes to some after the delivery of a sermon with no seeming result, to go home and roll on the floor in agony.

But to make up for this lack of outspoken religion there needs to be and will be a great day when, amid the solemnities and grandeurs of a listening universe, God will "say so." No statistics can state how many mothers have rocked cradles and hovered over infantile sicknesses and brought up their families to manhood and womanhood and launched them upon useful and successful lives, and yet never received one "Thank you" that amounted to anything. The daughters became queens in social life or were affianced in highest realms of prosperity; the sons took the first honors of the university and became radiant in monetary or professional spheres. Now the secret of all that uplifted maternal influence must come out. Society did not say so, the church did not say so, the world did not say so, but on that day of all other days, the last day, God will say so.

We miss one of the chief ideas of a last judgment. We put into the picture the fire, and the smoke, and the earthquake, and the descending angels, and the uprising dead, but we omit to put into the picture that which makes the last judgment a magnificent opportunity. We omit the fact that it is to be a day of glorious explanation and commendation. The first justice that millions of unrewarded and unrecognized and unappreciated men and women get will be on that day, when services that never called forth so much as a newspaper line of finest pearl or diamond type, as the printers term it, shall be called up for coronation. That will be the day of enthronement for those whom the world called "nobodies." Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, needs no last judgment to get justice done him, but those men do need a last judgment who at times in all armies, under the most violent assault, in obedience to command themselves stood still. Deborah, who encouraged Barak to bravery in battle against the oppressors of Israel, needs no last judgment to get jusiice done her, for thousands of years have clapped her applause. But the wives who in all ages have encouraged their husbands in the battles of life, women whose names were hardly known beyond the next street or the next farmhouse, must have God say to them: "You did well. You did gloriously. I saw you down in that dairy. I watched you in the old farmhouse mending those children's clothes. I heard what you said in the way of cheer when the breadwinner of the household was in despair. I remember all the sick cradles you have sung to. I remember the backaches, the headaches, the heartaches. I know the story of your knitting needle as well as I know the story of a queen's scepter. Your castle on the heavenly hill is all ready for you. Go up and take it." And turning to the surprised multitudes of heaven He will say. "She did what she could." God will say so.

And now I close with giving my own personal testimony, for I must not enjoin upon others that which I decline myself to do. Born at Bound Brook, N. J., of a parentage as pious as the world ever saw, I attest before earth and heaven that I have always felt the elevating and restraining influence of having had a good father and a good mother, and if I am able to do half as well for my children as the old folks did for me I will be thankful forever. The years of my life passed on until, at about eighteen years of age, I felt the pressure of eternal realities and after prayer and religious counsel I passed into what I took to be a saved state and joined the church, and I attest before earth and heaven that I have found it a most helpful and inspiring association. I like the companionship so well that I cannot be satisfied if I have a day less of it than all eternity. After graduating at collegiate and theological institutions I had the hands of ten or twelve good men put upon my head in solemn ordination, at Belleville, N. J., and I attest before earth and heaven that the work of the gospel ministry has been delightful, and I expect to preach until my last hour. Many times I have passed through deep water of bereavement and but for the divine promise of heavenly reunion I would have gone under, but I attest before earth and heaven that the comfort of the gospel is high, deep, glorious, eternal. Many times have I been maligned and my work misrepresented, but all such falsehood and persecution have turned out for my advantage and enlarged my work, and I attest before earth and heaven that God has fulfilled to me the promises, "Lo! I am with you always," and "The gates of hell shall not prevail against you."

For the cheer of younger men in all departments let me say you will come out all right if you mind your own business and are patient. The assault of the world is only being rubbed down by a rough Turkish towel, and it improves the circulation and makes one more vigorous. While the future holds for me many mysteries which I do not pretend to solve, I am living in expectation that when my poor work is done, I shall go through the gates and meet my Lord and all my kindred who have preceded me.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 26.

Lesson Text: "The Early Ministry of Jesus," Luke iv., 14-22—Golden Text: Luke iv., 32—Commentary.

14. "And Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee, and there went out a fame of Him through all the region round about." After His baptism He, being full of the Holy Spirit, was led by the Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil (verse 1.) He was tempted on the same three points on which Eve was tempted—the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes and the pride of life. She and Adam, with every comfort of life about them, sinned and fell. He, with no earthly comfort, stood and conquered by the sword of the Spirit. So may we stand and conquer. See Eph. vi., 10-18. In the power of the same Spirit, who is also given unto us, He now goes back home to begin His public work. Perhaps it would be well to read here the whole story of John i., 19, to iv., 54, and then we will understand better how His fame spread abroad everywhere. Let us ever remember two things—it was by the Spirit that He spake and wrought, and it was the Father whom He always glorified.

15. "And He taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all." In verse 32 we read that they were astonished at His doctrine, for His word was with power. We would see more of the power of the word if we used more of the word, in which alone there is power, and if our aim was like His, that God in all things might be glorified (I Pet. iv., 11). He spoke with authority, because He said only what the Father told Him (John xii., 49). He never discounted in the least degree any portion of the Scriptures, but indorsed the story of creation, Adam and Eve, the deluge, Abraham, Lot, Sodom, Jonah, Daniel and all the rest. Those who make light of any portion of Scripture are not walking in His steps. Pray for them, but heed them not.

16. "And He came to Nazareth, where He had been brought up, and, as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day and stood up for to read." At the age of twelve He returned to Nazareth with His mother and Joseph from the passover at Jerusalem, and until the age of thirty He was subject to them. A part of His subjection is seen in His being in the synagogue every Sabbath. Many of us would think that it was a poor place to be for spiritual profit, and that we had better stay at home and read our Bibles, but our Lord never lived unto Himself, and the main question with us should be, not how can I get the most for myself, but how can I bring the greatest glory to God and manifest Him to others. See II Cor. v., 15.

17. "And there was delivered unto Him the book of the prophet Esaias. And when He had opened the book He found the place where it was written." If you have ever watched people looking for a text in the Bible, you might conclude that not all are skillful in finding places. It is a good thing to have people, young and old, commit to memory the books of the Bible in order so that they may quickly turn to any particular book, and then it is well to have an idea of the contents of each book, so that we may know where to look for what we want. Compare Isa. xxix., 11, 12, and see if you are like those or like Jesus Christ. If you would read the Scriptures aloud for the benefit of others, see Neh. viii., 8.

18. "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath annointed Me to preach the gospel to the poor. He hath sent Me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." Not many preachers would seek for their congregation the poor, the brokenhearted, the captive, the blind, the bruised, but unto such Christ specially came, being thereto anointed by the Spirit.

19. "To preach the acceptable year of the Lord." The whole time of this present dispensation until Jesus shall come again is here called a year, as in John v., 25, it is called an hour, the hour or year or period of time when the gospel of the grace of God is being preached and all who will may accept this grace, or in other words, accept Jesus Himself and be saved. In II Cor., vi., 2, we read: "Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation." It is therefore our high privilege in this time of grace to proclaim it to the ends of the earth, not for the conversion of all, but to gather out the people for His name who will be the rulers with Him in the next age (Acts xv., 14; Rev. v., 9, 10). The great motto for our age is not, "All the world for Christ," but "Christ for all the world," that whosoever will may come and thus complete His body, the church.

20. "And He closed the book and gave it again to the minister and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on Him." By turning to Isa. lxi., 1, 2, you will see that He closed the book, as we would say, in the middle of a sentence. The words He did not read are, "And the day of vengeance of our God." That day had not come and has not yet come. In Isa. xxxiv., 8; xxxv., 4, lxiii., 4, etc., the day of vengeance and the year of Israel's redemption are associated. It will be at the second coming of Christ; when He shall come back in power and glory to take the kingdom and to reign. He knew that the Nation would reject Him even as His own townsmen were about to do (verses 28, 29), and that the kingdom then at hand would be postponed till His return. He knew how to divide the word of truth (II Tim. ii., 15).

21. "And He began to say unto them, This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears." Had He read the next sentence He could not have said, "This day is this Scripture fulfilled." He actually did say, if not in so many words, I am He of whom Isaiah by the Spirit wrote, and I am come to do the things which I have read to you. Now, when we consider that those who heard Him had known Him for thirty years as the Son of Mary and Joseph, and for many years as a carpenter in their town (Mark vi., 3), we may understand somewhat their feelings upon this occasion.

22. "And all bare Him witness and wondered at the gracious words which proceeded out of His mouth, and they said, Is not this Joseph's Son?" He was full of grace and truth, and the words He uttered were those of the Father speaking through Him (John i., 14; xii., 49). They actually heard God speaking, as truly as when He spake to their fathers from the mount, out of the midst of the fire, but they knew it not. How little we realize that when we read the Bible the same God is actually talking to us. We are apt to get no further than to wonder at that which we read and hear, but there is no benefit unless we believe and receive. He is still the very same Jesus and has a loving message for all who will hear Him.—Lesson Helper.

Bad Police Marksmen.

The New York City police are required to practice shooting at [illegible]. Some of them could not hit [illegible] a half feet square at [illegible] fteen shots.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The jury in the trial of Elverton R. Chapman, the member of the New York stock-brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, who refused to answer questions put by the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee, returned a verdict of guilty.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Payne, of New York, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reconvene the American delegates to the International Marine Conference.

Mrs. Cleveland's afternoon card reception in the White House from 3 to 5 was larger than that of any previous winter.

The Navy Department announces that the Cincinnati has been sent from Norfolk to New York to be overhauled.

The House Committee on Appropriations completed the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. It carries a total of $4,415,922.

The dispatch-boat Dolphin, so frequently called "the President's yacht," although President Cleveland has never boarded her except during the Columbian naval parade in New York, is doing good service in making an accurate survey of the Gulf of Amatique.

The bill exempting seamen's wages in the coastwise trade, fishing business and in trade between the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies from attachment by trustee process was favorably reported to the Senate.

George D. Stinson, of Pittsburg, and W. H. Grimshaw, of New York, two colored men, have been appointed assistant doorkeepers, and are stationed at the entrance to the men's gallery of the House of Representatives. It is said that they are the first colored men ever appointed to a place of this nature at the Capitol.

The State Department has taken up the cause of the Red Cross Society without regard to its mission in Turkey. Secretary Olney cabled to Minister Terrell directing him to ask whether it is true that the Sultan has issued an edict prohibiting the Red Cross from entering his dominions.

The Iowa Congressional delegation met and took action formally avowing the candidacy of Senator Allison for the Republican Presidential nomination.

In the House Mr. Johnson (Rep.), Indiana, from Elections Committee No. 2, presented a report on the contested case of Robert A. Cheesebrough vs. George B. McClellan, from the Twelfth District of New York. A resolution declaring Mr. McClellan elected was adopted by the House.

The State Department was informed of the death of Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, Consul at Crefeld, Germany.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, to be Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, with rank of Commodore.

Domestic.

Edward and Thomas Grimes, brothers, got into a quarrel in Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, and Thomas stabbed Edward with a pocket-knife in the abdomen and lungs. The wounded man died. The brothers were electricians.

Bernard Gillam, the cartoonist of "Judge," died at his home in Canajoharie, N. Y.

Fire completely destroyed the range of stores at the corner of Park avenue and Forty-second street, New York City.

Mrs. Twitchell, an invalid, living in Binghamton, N. Y., was bound, chloroformed and robbed of valuable papers by an unknown woman.

The United States cruiser Baltimore arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Japan, having passed through a typhoon safely.

The Board of Trade and Transportation had its twenty-third annual banquet in the Hotel Savoy, New York City. Speeches were made by Secretary Morton and Andrew D. White, Venezuelan Boundary Commissioner. Vice-President Stevenson was the guest of honor.

The House of the South Carolina Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution urging Congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

In a wreck on the Harlem branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at Van Nest Station, Charles Gilbert, a fireman, was killed and considerable property loss was sustained.

Charles Theodore Russell, father of ex-Governor W. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, died in Boston.

Siegfried L. Schwabach, a stock broker, committed suicide in his office in New York City by shooting himself through the heart.

Two women were killed and two other women and one man perhaps fatally injured by being struck by an engine while walking on the New York Central Railroad tracks at 143d street, New York City.

E. C. Morris, a well-known safe manufacturer and dealer, left Boston, Mass., forged the name of his father-in-law, Frank M. Ames, on notes which will probably aggregate $75,000 and fled.

Brigadier-General Charles A. Heckman died at Philadelphia. He was seventy-three years old. He served in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania have arranged for a four-cornered boat race. Yale may enter a crew.

Wesley C. Rippey, who shot John W. Mackay, the bonanza king, a few years ago, died in San Francisco, Cal.

Joseph Benson Foraker was formally chosen United States Senator by the Ohio Legislature to succeed Calvin S. Brice. He declared himself in favor of bi-metalism in his speech of acceptance.

It was definitely decided that Dr. Jameson and his officers shall be taken as prisoners to London for trial.

Mayor Wurster promised two hundred Brooklyn women co-operation in closing the saloons Sundays, but said he should not favor the use of child spies.

Transvaal a Country for Making Money.

Roswell M. Lee, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., has just returned from Cape Town, South Africa, where he went to deliver a flock of blooded sheep. He was within seventy-five miles of Johannesburg, the seat of the recent attempted rebellion against the Transvaal Government. He says it is a great country for making money, as the merchants mark their goods at 100 per cent. profit. Wheat and corn were selling at $1.80 per 100 pounds when he was there, notwithstanding the fact that it is a good agricultural country. Nails were twenty-five cents per pound, and other staples at proportionate prices.

New Conning Tower on the New York.

Naval authorities are considering the advisability of placing another conning tower on board the flagship New York for the use of the Admiral in case of action. It is argued that with separate towers for the Admiral and the Captain of the vessel there would be less liability of confusion in the handling of the fleet.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Ice hauling continues brisk.

Smith & Beatty were compelled to suspend operations last week for want of water.

Frank Ginter returned last week from a visit to relatives and friends in the Mountain city.

Last week our valley road was dry and actually dusty from one end of the valley to the other. At the same time the creek was covered with ice from four to eight inches thick.

I have a ewe of medium size missing. She carries an old fashioned bell, has brown face and legs, the ends off both ears, a slit in the right ear and a notch on the under side of one or both ears. Any information leading to her recovery will be remembered by A. W. Wright, Colfax, Pa.

Huntingdon and Mapleton seem to be in it in the jury business for next court, Huntingdon furnishing one-third of the grand jurors summoned for the whole court, while Mapleton is called on for seven, a greater number than any other borough of its size in the county. We should say, owing to the shutdown, burndown and freeze up, Mapleton has been as unfortunate as any town in the county.

CALVIN.

Our ice houses have been filled with a good quality of ice.

Simeon Wright, esq., is visiting his son, Jeff Wright, of Colfax.

B. F. Mierley attended quarterly conference at Trough Creek on Monday.

Miss Annie Steel and Miss Johnston, of Altoona, returned to their homeslast Saturday.

The revival services have been very interesting during the past week. Eight persons have professed faith in Christ and several inquiring souls are at the altar.

More than one half of our population are sick with the grip. Our postmaster J. W. Hoover has been quite ill during the past week, but is somewhat improved.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of W. M. Roland to Miss Ida M. youngest daughter of S. H. Pheasant, on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock; also Geo. W. Pheasant to Miss Adessa, daughter of J. M. Harbaugh, of Cherry Grove.

CASSVILLE.

A bright little boy has come to cheer the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Johnston.

Miss Orlena Henderson, of Saltillo, is the guest of her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Henderson.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the M. E. church was held Sunday and Monday. Rev. Polsgrove preached on Sabbath night.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church at Calvin is growing in interest. Six conversions, with eight seekers at the altar up to this time.

Our sick list boasts of a number of new names, Miss Minnie Crotsley, Mrs. Kate Green, Lamar Heaton, Miss Stine, Mr. and Mrs. McClain and others.

The friends of Miss Minnie Shuman gathered at her home to help celebrate her birthday on Friday evening. A delightful evening was spent in social converse, interspersed with music and games.

Local Institute.

Following is the program for an institute to be held in the Lutheran church at Mill Creek, Saturday, Febtuary 1, 1896:

MORNING.

Devotional Exercises.
Recitation.
Supplementary Work—J. W. Tate, Clara White, Mary J. Hall, J. B. Boring.
Recitation.
What Does Education Prophesy—J. G. Corbin. J. Frank Wible, J. C. Swan, Nora Stine.

AFTERNOON.

Music.
Recitation
Education Forces—Profs. W. H. Burd, A. P. Silverthorn.
How to Teach Fractions—S. W. McClure, Anna Wilson, Tobias F. Chilcoat.

All persons interested in Education are cordially invited. COMMITTEE.

A NATIONAL EDIFICE.

A Church at Osceola Mills of Many Stones ---Public Officials Contribute.

Several state officials have received requests for contributions to purchase a stone to be used in the erection of the "national monumental church edifice" at Osceola Mill, Clearfield county, to which the Patriot has before referred. Osceola Mills is a pretty little town in the Alleghenies and a fit place for the erection of a building such as this promises to be. Dr. J. G. L. Myers, a well known resident of Osceola Mills, is at the head of the movement and is president of the organizatisn having the matter in charge.

It is proposed to have all the officers of the general government and the public officers of every state contribute a sum sufficient to buy a stone—no stone to cost more than $5. The name of the donor will be cut upon the stone and each stone will be of equal size, the stones to be quarried within a few miles of the town.

Dr. Myers says there is no doubt about the success of the movement and that a sum equal to the cost of the roof and interior work is already assured. He says: "It is expected that not a stone from any official representative shall be missing in this church, which is the first of its kind."—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

The National Guard.

Adjt. Gen. Stewart's first annual report shows the number of commissioned officers in the Pennsylvania National Guard on September 30, 1895, to have been 685, and that of the enlisted men 7,987. The expenditures from June 1 to December 17, 1895, were $339,719, which included the cost of the annual encampment of the three brigades and nearly $27,000 of the accounts remaining due from the preceeding year. The amount of allowance for men serving re-enlistments during the last encampment was $7,020, and Gen. Stewart gives his opinion that service allowance should be limited to two re-enlistments, which need not prevent a continuance of service, but would prevent what he thinks an improper adjustment of pay, such as gives a non-commissioned officer more pay than a commissioned officer, although the latter may have served the same length of time and must provide his own uniform and subsistence.

The adjutant General suggests that in the alterations of the State capitol a fire-proof building should be erected in which to place the war battle flags of the Pennsylvania regiments, in which should also be deposited the valuable paintings owned by the State. He says that the Guard now contains 8,023 qualified marksmen, a decrease during the year of 452, wnich decrease is attributed to a more rigid compliance with orders regarding rifle practice.

Postal Savings Banks.

Senator Quay's bill for a postal savings bank provides as follows:

That on and after——, 1896, all money order postoffices already in existence in the United States be opened and empowered to receive small savings of the denomination in sums of 10 cents or decimal fraction of a dollar.

That no deposit be received less than ten cents or over $10 at a time.

That interest at 2 per centum on yearly deposits; no interest on any deposit over $500.

That the system shall be by the purchasers of stamps of such value and placed upon it.

That on presentation of such card at any other money order postoffice in the United States such value may be redeemed in current specie.

A Matter of Opinion.

A gentleman was greatly surprised and pleased the other day at the reply a lady gave to the question: "Do you plant Vick's Seeds?" Her answer was: "I always plant Vick's seeds in the front yard, but we get cheap seeds in the back yard, which I know is a mistake."

It pays to plant good seeds, and we advise our friends who are thinking of doing anything in this line to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide for 1896. This amount may be deducted from the first order. James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., are the pioneers in this line.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

SCHOOL REPORT.

No 1—Louisa Dell, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	26	18	44
Average "	22	15	37
Per cent of "	90	90	90

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Luther Skipper, Willie Hooper, Howard Chilcote, George White, David Hagans, Dale Bell, John Chilcote, Robert McCarl, Roy O'Connor, Harry Hommond, Willie Hammond, Freddie Hammond, Myrtle Fisher, Georgia Dell, Blanche Chilcote, Mary Hooper, Lena Palmer, Tillie Neice. The following missed but half a day: Loy Rex, Charlie Wrenner, Mary Pheasant. Visitors, 13.

No 2—Bertha Madden, Teacher.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	22	24	46
Average "	20	22	42
Per cent of "	95	90	91

The ones missing no time during the month are: Ada Wilson, Mattie Himes, Minnie Nipper, Ada McDonald, Jennie Moore, Olie Lamberson, Nannie Nipper, Lizzie Chilcote, Mason Hicks, William Buchanan, Henry Buchanan, Foster Bell, John Robley, Loy McCarl, John Hagans, Charles Moore, Jimmie McHugh, Charlie O'Connor, Tommie White.

High School—Wm. H. Burd, Principal.

	Males	Females	Total.
Whole attendance	14	11	25
Average "	12	10	22
Per cent. of "	96	92	94

Pupils missing no time are Bessie Chilcote, Ettie McDonald, Ada Wood, Myrtle Wright, John Hooper, Albert Kennedy, George Brumbaugh, Chas. Swope and Duane Hicks.

DIED.

LYNN.—Thursday, Jan. 16, 1896, Chester Arthur, son of George D. and Lorena Lynn, of Hare's valley, after an illness of a few days, aged 10 months and 7 days.

Another sweet little spirit
Has taken its early flight
To realms where is no night;
To be an angel.

Another sweet little spirit
Gone, sweetly from earth away,
And wishes us to obey
Our blessed Savior.

Another sweet little spirit
Has fled to the land of love,
Where angels dwell far sbove;
O, how beautiful!

Another sweet little spirit
Gone, so soon, to dwell up there
In that land so bright, so fair;
It's the children's home.

Another sweet little spirit
Is now singing, "Happy Home,"
O, my dear ones, will you come?
I will wait for you.

Another sweet little spirit
Gathering gold that has no dross,
'Tis our first and greatest loss;
Chester, we'll meet you.

E. M. L.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

DELEGATE TO NATIONAL CONVENtion.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate in Huntingdon county for delegate to the Republican National Convention, subject to the rules of the party in Huntingdon county and the eighteenth Congressional district.
JERE B. REX.
Huntingdon, Pa., Dec. 16, 1895.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of W. H. Rex, deceased.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of William H. Rex, late of Mapleton borough. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JERE B. REX,
1-22-f. Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

(Assigned Estate of J. L. Wilt.)

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to make distributions of the funds in the hands of S. O. Fraker, assignee of J. L. Wilt, of Orbisonia, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 408 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa., on Saturday February 1, 1896, at 1 P. M., when and where all persons interested in said fund will appear or be forever debarred from participating in the same.
RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON,
Jan. 7. 3t. Auditor.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn'a.

Happy New Year. In wishing you a happy new year we think that happiness to a great extent is based on prosperity, which depends largely on good judgment. Feeling confident that our line of Dry Goods, Notions, Underwear and Groceries are as complete as any store in the country and that our prices are as low, if not lower, for same quality of goods. I do not hesitate to ask your patronage on strictly business merits.

Unbleached Muslins. I will have a big drive again in a few days on Unbleached Muslins. Look out for them.

Hardware. I am adding to this line every week and expect in the near future to have a full line. I especially call your attention to the Double-bitt Chopping Axe that I handle, which, in quality and price, recommends itself.

Stove Pipe and Tinware. We have a full line of hand made and city Tinware; also, Stove Pipe of the best grade, and we emphatically say we can save you money on these goods. Call and see us and you will verify what we have said.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

STEWART'S.

Great Slaughter In OVERCOATS.

We do not want to carry over any Overcoats, and in order to make a "CLEAN SWEEP" have decided to sell our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats at wonderfully reduced prices. They must go regardless of cost. Call and examine them. Nothing to lose, all to gain.

Children's Cape Overcoats.

Ages 7 to 12, at half price. Every one of them a great bargain. $4.00, now $2.00. $3.00, now $1.50. $2.00, now $1.00.

Reefer Overcoats

We have a few left which we will sell regardless of cost—size 5 to 10. Parents, this is your opportunity, embrace it while it lasts.

Children's Suits.

From now until Feb. 1, 1896, we will give 20% off on all Children's Knee Pants, suits size 3 to 15, regardless of cost. These are bargains you cannot afford to miss.

Suits that were $5.00 now go at $4.00.
" " $4.00 " " $3.20.
" " $3.00 " " $2.40.

O. L. Stewart,

One Price Cash Clothier,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell.

Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantily and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS,

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at excedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We e do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

What Some of You are Missing.

Men's goods 4-stay Wool Boots, the best Lumbermen's Overs, $1.50 to $1.98.
Men's Lumbermen's Stockings, with best Overs, $1.65.
Men's best Overshoes, 55c.
Ladies', " " 25c. to 38c.
Misses' " " 22c.
Child's " " 16c.
" etra heavy, wool edge, 25c.
Men's first quality Rubber Boots, $2.35.
Men's 4-stay Wool Boots, 65c.
Boys' Overcoats, 98c., and plenty of other bargains.

The above goods are less than the wholesale price.

C. B. CRUM,

King of Low Prices;

SALTILLO, - - PA

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 22, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Bedford had a $15000 fire last Thursday.

—A local institute will be held at Orbisonia next Saturday.

—The Altoona foundry and machine company have decided to quit business.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—The Huntingdon Mid-winter fair is in full blast. Friday is expected to be the big day.

—The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues in progress. May much good be done.

—H. H. Lamberson and wife, of Newberg, are spending a few days among friends in and about Mapleton.

—Atlantic "A" is the finest flour on the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it and give it a trial. 12-11-h.

—S. S. Taylor is visiting his daughters, Mrs. J. R. Barkley and Mrs. M. S. Bolinger, at McKees Rocks, Allegheny county.

—There have been sixty-five persons pardoned by the State pardon board since the beginning of Governor Hasting's administration.

—Atlantic "A" flour is rich in color, rich in strength, makes a big loaf, and is the choicest flour in the market. Ask your grocer for a sack of it.

—Rev. E. M. Stevens, of Bellewood, a native of Springfield township, this county, has been quite ill for the past few weeks, but is again able to be up.

—Henry Dell, of Hill valley, well known to many of our readers, recently had a paralytic stroke which has affected his brain. He is in a critical condition.

—W. D. Cree whose house and barn in Brady township were recently destroyed by fire has moved his family to one of E. Robley's houses in this borough.

—Burglars continue to enter Huntingdon homes. The latest victims are Rev. W. H. Houghton and Martin Norris. Not much booty was secured at either place.

—Arrangements are going forward in various places for holding appropriate services in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of the death of Martin Luther, February 18.

—The following court officers have been appointed: M. R. Shaffner, crier; Ira Jenkins and Snyder Miller, tipstaves; W. F. Bathurst, messenger; Robert McDivitt, stenographer.

—James Ramsey, of Saulsburg, brother of R. A. Ramsey, of Mapleton, died last Thursday evening of pneumonia. Mr. Ramsey and Frank H. Logan attended the funeral on Saturday.

—Many handsome calendars have been received at this office but none handsomer than those from S. B. Myers and G. W. Fisher, two of Huntingdon's enterprising and reliable merchants.

—For Rent.—The Juniata House at Mapleton. This house is in good condition and has an excellent run of custom. For further particulars call on or address Levi Wright, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Joseph Perrier, an Italian lad aged 13 years, was fatally burned by an ignition of rock powder at the Woodvale mines last Friday. His mother resides in Italy and he was working with his father.

—Chaplain McCabe has just completed a report of the growth of the Methodist church in the last eleven years. In that period 6,388 churches have been added and property valuation increased one-third.

—The work of rebuilding the Phillips Glass company's sand works, which were destroyed by fire on the 9th ult., is nearing completion. Superintendent Rex expects to be able to commence making sand in a few days.

—The *Mount Union Times* recently appeared clothed in an entire new dress. Under Mr. Stratford's management the *Times* is forging ahead and is ably edited. We are pleased to note this evidence of prosperity.

—One hundred and twenty delegates, representing twenty-five counties, attended the convention of the State school directors in Harrisburg recently. A permanent organization was formed by the election of J. M. Cleaver, of Chester county, chairman, and Roland Thompson, of Mifflin county, secretary.

—A company, of which Thomas S. Moorhead, president of the Tuscarora Valley Railroad company, is the head, is now at work mining phosphates near Reed's Gap, In Juniata county. Great results are expected.

—We observe from the Altoona *Tribune* of last Saturday that a marriage license has been granted in Blair county to Jesse L. Montgomery and Miss Florence Hammond, both of Mapleton. We wish them much happiness.

—Word reached us on Monday that Charles M. Stever, of Altoona, formerly of Mapleton, whose illness with typhoid fever has been noted in these columns, is somewhat improved. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

—Hon. John M. Bailey, after fifteen years' service, has resigned as a director of the First National Bank, of Huntingdon. The new board consists of Wm. Dorris, W. M. Phillips, J. C. Blair, J. Simpson Africa, Thomas R. Read, John D. Dorris and S. R. Shumaker.

—David P. Pheasant, of Smith Valley, while returning from Huntingdon last Thursday fell on the road east of Huntingdon and dislocated his left shoulder. Dr. Miller dressed his injuries and he was able to continue his journey home. We understand he is improving.

—Commissioner Samuel States, of this county, has a son whom he calls United. The other day he wrote a letter to his son and addressed it "United States, Punxsutawney, Pa.," and the postmaster at Brookville posted it up in a frame outside, labelled, "Held for better address."—Punxsutawney *Spirit*.

—Joseph Stryker, formerly of this county, who for several years has been practicing law in Washington, D. C., died in that city on the 15th inst. He was aged about 65 years. Deceased was a brother of W. W. Stryker, of Petersburg, and one time was consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

—The salary of Bedford county's steward of the alms house has been reduced from $800 to $500 and the steward is now required to perform the duties of superintendent of the insane department which was formerly under the charge of another person. The farmer's wages were reduced from $16 to $11.25 per month.

—April the 13th will commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Pennsylvania railroad company and February the 2d the fiftieth anniversary of Blair county. The Hollidaysburg correspondent to the Altoona *Gazette* suggests that the Pennsylvania railroad and Blair county join in the celebration of their semi-centennial anniversaries.

—They tell of a green engineer who put a stick down in the stack to see how much water he had in the boiler, and of another fellow who had oiled the surface of the wheels to make the machine run slick, and of a college bred newly appointed superintendent who wanted all cars on sidings moved once a week so that they would not get flat wheels.

—Mrs. Mahala Wright, one of the oldest residents in this part of the country, died at the home of her son, J. Frank Wright in Smith valley, Sunday morning. She was aged 82 years, 8 months and 5 days. The remains were interred at Bowman's chapel Monday afternoon. We hope to be able to give a more extended notice of the deceased in our next issue.

—A few years ago our friend, A. M. Aurand, of Snyder county, launched upon the editorial seas a very small sheet, called the Beaver Springs *Herald*. It steadily grew, patronage flowed to it and it has been recognized as an influential journal. Recently Bro. Aurand gave his patrons another surprise by enlarging it to a six-column quarto. We congratulate him upon his success.

—On last Saturday forenoon Dr. B. E. Himes, assisted by Dr. J. G. Spangler, of Mapleton, and Miss Ida Copenhaver, a professional nurse, of Mount Union, removed a fibro-muscular tumor, weighing four pounds, from the abdominal cavity of Mrs. Robert Love, of Newton Hamilton. Mrs. Love stood the operation well and at present writing is greatly relieved after a period of invalidism of ten years.

—In reply to several inquiries, the law passed at the last session of the legislature concerning borough councilmen and which was published in the ITEM a few weeks ago applies to every borough in Huntingdon county except Huntingdon. In all boroughs in the state, not divided into wards, seven councilmen are to be elected at the coming election—two for one year, two for two years and three for three years.

—John Pucky, sr., who has been proprietor of the Markle House at Rockhill Furnace, for several years past has resigned and will move to Orbisonia in the spring and M. W. Enyeart, E. B. T. R. R. agent at this place, will move his family from Philadelphia and take charge of the above hotel. Mr. Enyeart was in the hotel busines in the city and knows how to please all his guests.—Orbisonia *Dispatch*.

—The Pittsburg department of public safety has communicated an ordinance to the city officials which would be a desirable addition to the municipal laws. It obliges pawnbrokers to communicate daily to the city police the names of articles pawned together with a description of the pawner. Special emphasis is laid on the item of watches, the numbers of the cases and movement of which must be reported daily. This ordinance is designed to aid the police in the recovery of stolen property.

—Railroad tickets after being used, returned to the proper department and accounted for, are chopped up and and made into pulp. Occasionly a ticket is mislaid and escapes the chopping knives but such is not often the case. Conductor Harry Thomas of the Middle division yesterday showed us a ticket from Philadelphia to Harrisburg which bears date of February 5, 1864 which he prizes highly as a souvenir. It was found in the desk of deceased friend a short time ago and presented to Mr. Thomas.

—An exchange says that a rank old swindle is being worked by a sharper, who in disguise of a tramp, goes to a house and asks for something to eat. Whether accommodated or not, just as he leaves he pretends to pick up a ring from the ground. He makes inquiry for its ownership and says it is marked eighteen karat, and is handsomely engraved. No one about the house knows anything about it, and he then offers to sell it. In some instances he has succeeded in getting as high as three dollars for it, but has disposed of some for a dollar each. These rings cost about ninety cents a gross.

—The primary election held last Saturday evening to nominate a ticket designated as Republican to be voted at the election to be held February 18th was very largely attended. Eighty-one votes were polled. The following ticket was nominated: G. C. Miller, judge of election; J. A. Brumbaugh, inspector; W. H. Mounts and B. F. Slates, councilmen for one year; R. C. Fields and A. Lamberson, councilmen for two years; Ssmuel Hatfield, H. H. Swope and A. Lamberson, councilmen for three years; A. M. Parker and L. D. Himes, school directors; James Montgomery, constable; James G. Spangler, high constable; J. H. Shimer, auditor.

Sheriff Sales.

Sheriff Wilson will offer the following properties for sale at the court house, Friday, February 7, at one o'clock, P. M.:

Store room and two dwellings in Orbisonia, the property of Ella M. Gehrett.

125 acres in Barree township, property of Thomas F. Shipton.

House and half lot on Mifflin street in Huntingdon, property of S. C. Peightal.

10 acres in Warriorsmark township, property of John H. Law.

Lot of ground in Spring Mount, Warriorsmark township, property of Mrs. Lizzie C. M. Grazier.

78 acres in Warriorsmark township, property of Annie Law and John H. Law.

31 acres in Union township, property of J. C. Stitt.

Eight lots of ground in Mapleton, property of L. M. Speer.

General Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the East Broad Top Railroad and Coal Company held this day, Mr. A. W. Greenwood, Acting Superintendent, was elected superintendent, to take effect at once.

Mr. Greenwood will, in addition to his duties as Superintendent, act as Master Mechanic.

WM. A. INGHAM,
January 13, 1896. President.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial Bottle Free at B. O'Connor & Sons, Mapleton and Mill Creek.

The Engineer Grew Pale.

One day during the past week the engineer of a passing mail train had made up his mind he was about to conclude his last run in the vicinity of Bixlers and was going to be blowed into the hereafter. At this point the powder and dynamite house is on the opposite side of the railroad from the grading and it is customary to wheel the explosives across the track in a wheelbarrow to the workmen when ready to prepare a blast. At the time mentioned workmen were wheeling dynamite and powder across the tracks, when one of the men was delayed with his load by a passing freight train and was standing on the track of the approaching mail train when he discovered his danger and deserting his barrow sought shelter at a safe distance to prevent injury to himself. The engineer realizing the danger he was approaching endeavored to prevent a collision but was unable, the engine plowing into the obstruction and knocking the barrow and contents over the track and into the river. Fortunately this barrow contained only powder, otherwise had it been one of the preceding ones loaded with dynamite terrible would have been the result.—*Lewistown Gazette*.

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

It would be hard to find any condition of human ailment that a Winter visit to Florida would fail to improve, while those who enjoy good health cannot realize, without experience what true enjoyment there is in life passed under the golden skies of the "Land of Flowers."

In order to give the public an opportunity to visit Florida at a very reasonable cost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of tours to Jacksonville. Since the system of personally-conducted tours inaugurated by that company has been in effect, none but words of commendation have been received. Its unexcelled train service, experienced Tourist Agents and Chaperons, and above all, its moderate charges, leave nothing to be desired.

The tours to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia on January 28, February 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896. The rate, including transportation, meals *en rovte*, and Pullman berth on special train, is $50.00 from New York, and $48.00 from Philadelphia; proportionate rates from other points.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents or address Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, to whom application for space should also be made.

A Village Wiped Out.

Fire last Sunday night destroyed the principal part of Openheimer, a small town several miles south of Bedford. The dwelling houses, tenement, store and postoffice belonging to Mr. Bert Openheimer, of Bedford, proprietor and owner of what is known as the Openheimer mines, went up in smoke, causing a loss of about $4,300. In addition to these structures four dwellings near by were added to the conflagration. No goods were saved from any of the houses or storerooms, but the government properties in the postoffice were removed to a place of safety.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Estate of John Jamison, Deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premsses in Clay township, on

Thursday, January 30, 1896,

at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Long, R. W. Hudson, Samuel Moreland, William Bradley and others, containing

139 Atres and 68 Perches,

more or less, it being the same real estate which John Jamison purchased from Jonathan Miller and Samuel B Peters, described in deeds recorded at Huntingdon, Pa, in Deed Book "H," No. 3, pages 289 and 346; and having thereon erected a

Two-story Frame Dwelling House,

frame barn or stable, wagon shed, spring house and other outbuildings. About 100 acres are under cultivation and the balance is in good timber, principally white pine. There is good water at the house and the entire property is well supplied. There are two fine orchards yelding choice fruit.

The farm is only abont 1½ miles from Saltillo, convenient to both churches and schools and desirable as a home.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid incash when the property is struck off. thirty per cent, when the sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale; the deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

CATHARINE K. JAMISON,
Administratrix of John Jamison, Dec'd.
K. A. LOVELL, Attorney. 1-8-d.

Ties, - Ties, Ties!

Yes, we will take Rock Oak and White Oak Ties, and will advance goods on them and make prompt returns and payment as soon as they are inspected and paid for. For any further information concerning ties call and see us.

Remember

We carry the largest and most complete stock of merchandise in this part of the county.

Fresh Meat,

Hard, Soft, Cannel COAL

Constantly on hand.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Drawn Out.

The pain of a small burn can be easily extracted by placing it near heat, which draws it out. One feels the pain going out as it were, and this illustration explains a broad principle of cure of many things. For instance, in a sprain, severe or mild, warmth by friction begins a true operation. But, first and foremost, use St. Jacobs Oil. The needed warmth and friction comes from rubbing it on. The skin and injured muscle grow soft and heated and take up the curative properties of the remedy, and it is not long before one feels the pain drawn out. Other properties are at work to strengthen and restore, and a positive cure follows like magic.

The old-fashioned beaver hat was made with a body of rabbits' fur.

Some floating soaps turn yellow and rancid. Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap does neither. The Borax in it bleaches it with age, and the odor is delightful. Try it once, use it always. Order a trial lot of your grocer. Insist on red wrappers.

A Turkish turban of the largest size contains from ten to twenty yards.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The cap of a Chinese mandarin sports a button at the top.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient remedy for Bronchial Affections and Coughs. Carry them in your pocket.

Silk hats have a muslin body as a basis.

$400 in Prizes on Oats and Corn.

Last year we offered $200 for the biggest yield on oats. 209 bushels Silver Mine Oats won. This year we offer $200 more on oats, $100 on Silver King Barley, a Barley yielding in 1895 116 bushels per acre, and $100 on Golden Triumph, Yellow Dent Corn, the corn of your dreams!

What's Teosinte and Sand Vetch and Sacaline and Lathyrus and Giant Spurry and Giant Incarnate Clover and lots of such things? They'll make you rich if you plant a plenty. Catalogue tells you.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will get, free, 10 grasses and grains, including above oats, barley, corn and their mammoth catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. (A.)

The Norway spruce, well dried, weighs thirty-two pounds to the cubic foot.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents.

N Y N U—4

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365 New York, for book of Advice.

Weary of Self-Made Men's Brag.

Mr. Moody has a popular and very telling way of "hitting" the errors which are so rife in the theological thinking of many persons to-day. Speaking of salvation by grace, he says: "It is well that a man can't save himself; for if a man could only work his own way to heaven you never would hear the last of it. Why, down here in this world, if a man happens to get a little ahead of his fellows, and scrapes a few thousand dollars together, you'll hear him bragging about his being 'a self-made man,' and telling how he began as a poor boy and worked his way up in the world. I've heard so much of this sort of thing that I'm sick and tired of the whole business, and I'm glad we shan't have men bragging through all eternity how they worked their way into heaven."—St. Louis Mid-Continent.

Mummified Monkeys.

In several places in the Cape Colony and Orange Free State of South Africa caves have been explored which yielded hundreds of mummified remains of a queer species of six-fingered monkey. All of the full-grown specimens of this remarkable species of quadruma have the tail situated high up on the back from three to five inches further up than that on the modern monkey—and other distinguishing marks, such as two sets of canine teeth, beards on the males, etc. Whether these creatures were mummified by human beings, who formerly held them in reverence, or were overtaken by some catastrophe, such as sudden convulsion of nature, or a cataclysm which entombed them in their caves and thus preserved them is a secret that can never be known.—St. Louis Republic.

Man in the Glacial Period.

Much of the doubt as to the presence of man in the glacial period arises, first, from the arguments of those who will not admit that early man was of the most remote antiquity, and who turn every new fact discovered to suit their case, and, secondly, because of the non-comprehension of possibilities of man's existing at all in the glacial period. Professor G. F. Wright asks what are the conditions of the tribes to-day in Alaska? They are pretty similar to those which surrounded the man of the glacial period. The Eskimos are not, after all, so uncomfortable. The mistake made is to consider that man of the glacial period was forced to live right in the ice. He probably dwelt alongside of it and so managed to exist.—New York Times.

Trees Are Likened to Animals.

R. M. Kellogg, of Ionia County, one of the most successful growers in Western Michigan, and Secretary of the West Michigan Horticultural Society, believes that a tree has its likes and dislikes; that it knows its friends and its enemies when they approach, and has a high degree of intelligence generally. He believes trees are as alive to their surroundings as animals, and that their sensibilities must be touched to gain the best results. He has made a lifelong study of fruit trees and fruit growing. He exploited his theory at the joint convention of Western Michigan horticultural societies in Grand Rapids. His position was not controverted by any in attendance and many agreed with him.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Queer Will.

John Whitney, the first of the American Whitneys and ancestor of ex-Secretary Whitney, was born near London in 1589 and emigrated to the United States in 1635, settling at Watertown, Mass. In his will, which is still on file in the Middlesex County probate office, he wrote: "If any of my sonnes sonnes or sone-in-laws or daughters be quarrelsom by going to the brethren, I say they shall lose the share of what I have bequeathed them. I desire they shall live in love to God and one toward another." Originally the name was spelled Whitenie.—New York Sun.

A NEW WITNESS.

HEAPING UP THE EVIDENCE---PROOF UPON PROOF.

A West Troy Man's Testimony Added to that of Thousands of Others in Favor of the Wonderful Efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

From the Times, Troy, N. Y.

The effectiveness of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has been recognized in thousands of instances in recent years and testimonials have been received from every quarter of the globe, praising in the highest terms this wonderful remedy, which has been of such incalculable benefit to mankind.

On a recent morning an instance in which he pills had accomplished an admirable work was brought to the attention of a *Times* reporter, who started at once to ascertain the authenticity of the report.

It was in the village of West Troy, New York, that the object of the search resided, and soon after crossing the pretty Hudson the reporter was successful in locating his man, Lewis Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson was found at his work in the large box shop of Harrington & Co., where he is engaged as foreman. He greeted the scribe pleasantly and in conversation Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were spoken of, whereupon Mr. Ferguson's face brightened and he began to tell of the good the pills had done for him.

Mr. Ferguson said: "About two years ago I had an attack of facial paralysis and my left side was affected. I heard of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. I think that perhaps I used half a dozen boxes. The pills accomplished wonderful improvement in my condition, and I am now practically free from the effects of the paralytic stroke. I think the pills will do all that is claimed for them.

"I will vouch for the pills at any time," continued Mr. Ferguson, "and I am perfectly willing that you should publish anything I have said."

The speaker, who talked with such earnestness concerning Dr. Williams' remedy, is well-known in West Troy, where for twenty-eight years he has been connected with the lumber business.

The sale of the pills in this vicinity has been very large, and their properties of having all the elements essential to give new life and richness to the blood and restore impaired nerve, have been the subject of more than frequent comment.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the $100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Counted His Money First.

Senator Kyle's secretary is a canny Scot, Macfarland by name, who has a dry sense of humor. Recently he injured his thumb, and the matter became so serious that he went to a surgeon. He was told that he would have to undergo an operation.

Macfarland consented to stand the operation. He was ready to have it performed then and there. The physician asked him whether he wished to take chloroform of ether.

"Will it make me lose my senses?" asked the Scotchman.

"I should say so," said the doctor.

Macfarland deliberately thrust his hand into his pockets and began to count out his change.

"There's no hurry about the money," said the doctor; "you can count it out to me after the operation is performed."

"But you said it would make me lose my senses to take chloroform or ether, didn't you?" asked Macfarland.

"Certainly," said the doctor. "It will make you unconscious."

"Then, excuse me," said Macfarland, with a twinkle. "I'd rather count my money now."—Washington Post.

Aluminum Coffins.

Coffins are now made of aluminum. Like the modern square burial casket, the aluminum coffin is made of uniform width, with square ends and vertical sides and ends. It is finished with a heavy moulding around the bottom and at the upper edge, and with pilasters at the corners, and has a rounded moulded top. It is provided with extension bar handles. The aluminum casket is not covered, but finished with the metal surface burnished. It is lined in the usual manner. The weight of a six foot aluminum coffin is 100 pounds, A six foot oak coffin weighs about 190 pounds, and a cloth casket of the same size with a metal lining about 175 pounds. Other metallic caskets weigh from 450 to 500 pounds. The cost of aluminum coffins is from $750 to $1000.—Scientific American.

A Mushroom Town.

A gentleman who lately returned from a visit to Astoria, says that while there he went over to look at what the Astorians call the "mushroom town" site of Flavel. He is not interested in the rivalry between the two terminal cities, but he says that in the line of mushrooms he has never seen anything equal the Flavel town site and vicinity. There were acres and acres literally covered with the nutritious and delicious fungus, which are of astonishing size. He secured one, which was nine inches across, as big as a soup-plate and weighed half a pound, the largest mushroom he has ever seen. There were others nearly as large, and any number of good-sized ones.—Portland Oregonian.

Bottlebinding.

You can't judge of the quality of a book by the binding, nor tell the contents by the title. You look for the name of the author before you buy the book. The name of Robert Louis Stevenson (for instance) on the back guarantees the inside of the book, whatever the outside may be.

There's a parallel between books and bottles. The binding, or wrapper, of a bottle is no guide to the quality of the medicine the bottle contains. The title on the bottle is no warrant for confidence in the contents. It all depends on the author's name. Never mind who made the bottle. Who made the medicine? That's the question.

Think of this when buying Sarsaparilla. It isn't the binding of the bottle or the name of the medicine that you're to go by. That's only printer's ink and paper! The question is, who made the medicine? What's the author's name? When you see Ayer's name on a Sarsaparilla bottle, that's enough. The name Ayer guarantees the best, and has done so for 50 years.

THE TRANSVAAL FIGHT.

Narrative of a Man Who Fought With Dr. Jameson.

HOW THE BRAVE BOERS BATTLED

Graphic Details of the Freebooters' Thirty-six Hours' Struggle---They Fought Only Puffs of Smoke, for the Boers Were Ambushed---Scenes at the Surrender---Humanity of the Victors.

Captain Thatcher, a traveler known in the United States, who has served seven years in India and was with Jameson's column from its start on its filibustering raid against the Boers until its surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the following story of the expedition to the correspondent of the New York World:

"The column started," he says, "on Sunday afternoon. We were six hundred strong. Besides, there were one hundred Kaffirs. There were three wagons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns. We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking we were going to fight natives.

"We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column, and we realized that we had no official support. We continued marching until Tuesday without pause. The days were hot and the nights were cold. The first shot fired was by the Boers, on Tuesday night. We were twenty miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about six hundred yards' range. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out.

"We laagered (camped within a circle of wagons) five miles further on. We got no sleep, but ate ravenously. At daybreak we started again, and were close to Krugersdorp, when suddeniy we were fired on from all sides. We fought only puffs of smoke. The Boers were ambushed and we could not get at them.

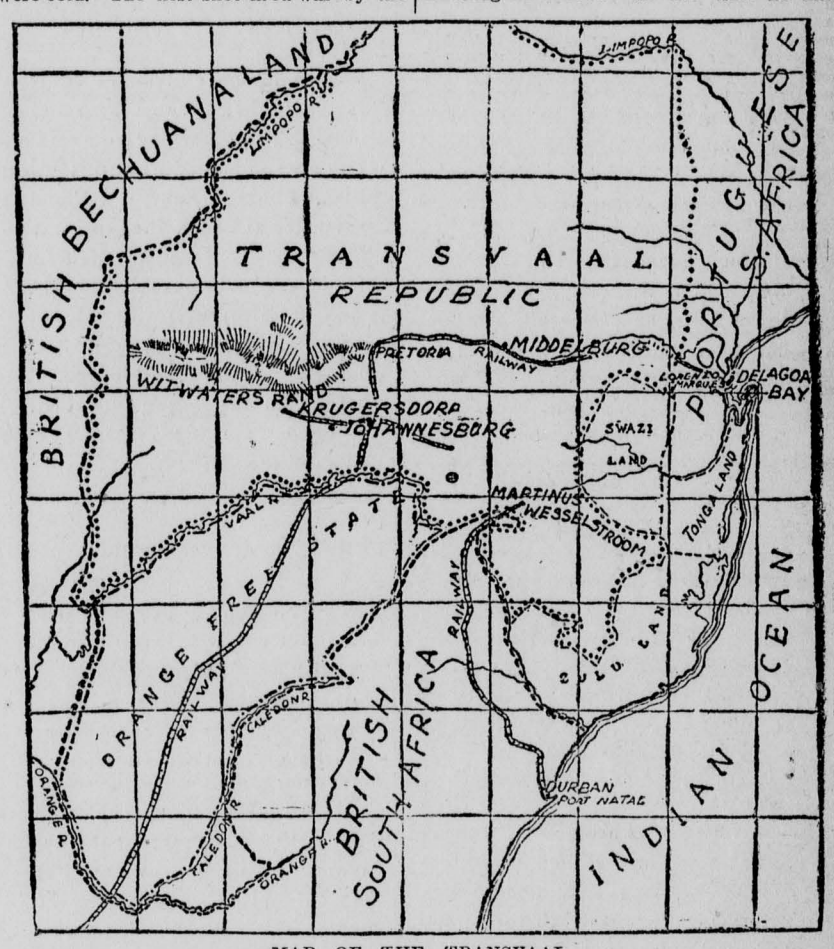
"On Wednesday evening a thousand Boers appeared on a ridge in open order two thousand yards long. Concealed Boers continued firing from every direction. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns, we followed them. We were compelled to retreat. We were under a hot fire all night. We laagered and slept in the saddle. We were all fagged out. Only one chance remained, to push through the Boer lines at any cost and escape.

"We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4000 intrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in wagons. All were in the open and at the mercy of the Boers. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight. All the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless. We could only stand and be shot down.

"The Jameson party's flag of truce went up. It was an old shirt. The firing stopped. The Boers rode up on us from every direction. They gave us food, for the lack of which we were nearly dead.

"Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered. 'Yes,' the Boers' leader replied, 'the lives of the men will be spared but not yours.' 'Never mind me!' cried Jameson. 'Surrender!'

"I escaped by representing myself as a Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg. The Boer losses have been ridiculously understated. They must have lost at least one hundred men."



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL.
(The country which caused the present war scare.)

NO THREAT IS INTENDED.

British Flying Squadron Will Not Be Used as a Menace to This Country.

Secretary Olney, by special direction of the President, made a direct demand upon Lord Salisbury for an explanation as to the report that England designed to send a fleet of picked war vessels into American waters. The dispatch of Secretary Olney was sent to Ambassador Bayard, but it was couched in the most vigorous language of which Mr. Olney is capable. The dispatch called for an immediate reply, and it produced the desired result, for immediately the cable brought the information to Mr. Olney that the Government of England had not the remotest idea of sending a fleet to any point that might be construed as a threat against the United States.

A Church Shoe Factory.

The Labor Church of Lynn, Mass., of which Rev. Herbert Cassor is pastor, purposes to start a small shoe factory or shop on the co-operative plan, in order to give employment to the members who are shoemakers and at present out of work.

M. CHARLES FLOQUET DEAD.

All Members of the French Ministry Present When He Passed Away.

Charles Thomas Floquet, formerly President of the French Council of Ministers, Minister of the Interior and President of the Chamber of Deputies, died at Paris. All of

THE LATE CHARLES FLOQUET.

the members of the present Ministry visited him before he died.

Outside of France M. Floquet is perhaps best remembered for having shouted "Viva la Pologne, Monsieur!" at the Czar, and for having stuck a sword through General Boulanger's throat. At one time he had Presidential ambitions, but his name being mentioned in connection with the Panama scandal in 1892, he was not re-elected to the Chamber in 1893. M. Floquet, who was sixty-seven years old, began life as a lawyer and won distinction in the courts. He first entered the Chamber in 1871, and ten years later became Vice-President. On M. Ferry's fall from power M. Floquet became President of the Chamber, a post which he held for some years, and to which he was re-elected in 1889. Like most other French politicians of any promise, he filled at one time the office of Prime Minister.

GERMANY'S GREAT CELEBRATION.

Twenty-Five Years Ago the Empire Was Declared in Paris.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire was observed as an absolute holiday in Berlin and other German cities. Services were held in all the churches and synagogues in the city, and the public buildings and private houses were decorated with flags. Besides the imperial ceremonies in the White Hall of the Schloss, there were many feasts and ceremonies, public and private, throughout Berlin.

Professor Weinhold delivered an oration in the university and the Academy Glee Union gave a concert. In the evening 2800 students met at a banquet at the Friedrichstein Brewery, and there was also a veteran's banquet at the Concordia Festsalle, followed by tableaux vivant representing events of the war of 1870.

Directly after this the Emperor proceeded to the courtyard of the castle, where he mounted his horse and rode at the head of the color company to the Lustgarten. There he took up a position under a balcony upon which were the Empress, Empress Frederick, and the young Princes. The parade of the troops which followed was very fine and included a large number of veterans.

The imperial and Prussian Ministers, together with a number of other exalted persons, assembled in the picture gallery of the palace and proceeded to the White Hall. Shortly after they reached the White Hall, Prince Hohenlohe announced the coming of the Kaiser, attended by the Castle Guard, with flags and standards, and by courtiers bearing the imperial sceptre, crown, sword, etc., upon cushions. The Emperor seated himself upon the throne, where he was surrounded by the Prussian Princes.

His Majesty then delivered a message to the Ministers, in which he said he recognized the duty which devolved upon all of perfecting the defensive strength of the Empire and protecting its independence.

The Emperor after concluding his remarks swore a solemn oath over a banner 200 years old, to guard the Empire's safety at home and abroad, upon the principle of one Empire, one people, and one God. The Emperor's speech is admitted upon all sides to have been a carefully prepared State manifesto and a dignified and pacific document.

A new order has been created in honor of the occasion, the decoration consisting of a gold portrait of the Emperor's grandfather, William I., with the inscription, "In memory of William the Great." The decoration is to be worn on a neck chain.

LIVES LOST ON THE SEA.

The Crew of a Fishing Schooner Perish Off Massachusetts.

CAUGHT IN THEIR BERTHS.

The Fortuna, in Disastrous Collision With the British Fruit Steamer Barnstable, Sank in the Night Without Warning---Vessel in Fifty Fathoms of Water Before All Could Save Their Lives.

The Gloucester fishing-schooner Fortuna was sunk in a collision with the Boston Fruit Company's fruit steamer Barnstable, off Highland Light, Mass. Nine members of the Fortuna's crew were drowned and fourteen were saved.

The first news of the disaster reached Boston on the arrival of the Barnstable with the fourteen survivors on board. From these men it was learned that the collision took place at about 7.30 p. m., when the vessels were about four miles off Highland Light. The night was hazy and a lumpy sea was running.

The Fortuna was bound for the Georges, carrying a crew of twenty-three men, including the captain, John W. Greenlaw, who is among the survivors. The schooner was on the starboard tack going at a good rate. The Barnstable's lights were seen, but knowing she had the right of way, the schooner's course was not altered until too late. The steamer struck her well forward, cutting a deep hole, and the schooner began to settle immediately. Before the boats could be cleared she went down, and the crew were left struggling in the water until fourteen of them were picked up by the Barnstable's boats. The others had gone down.

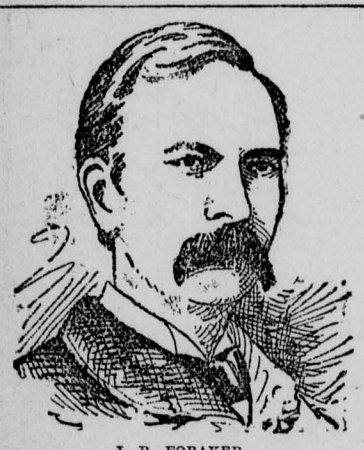
Captain Paine of the Barnstable in an interview said: "We were about three or four miles off Highland Light, southwest by south, when we struck the schooner right under her bow. We were proceeding on our way when suddenly we saw the starboard light of a vessel directly in our course. It was too late to avoid the collision. We struck the Fortuna about three feet aft of the fore-rigging, and she sank about four minutes later."

The Fortuna was a vessel of about 116 tons and was insured in the Boston Marine Insurance Company. Captain Greenlaw was a part owner.

OHIO'S NEW SENATOR.

Ex-Governor Foraker Chosen by the Legislature to Succeed Brice.

J. B. Foraker in the Ohio State Senate at Columbus received twenty-nine votes for United States Senator, Brice six and George A. Groot (Pop.), of Cleveland, one. The



J. B. FORAKER.

Senate has thirty Republicans, one of whom, Senator Porter, was absent on account of illness in his family. The six Democrats voted for Mr. Brice.

In the House the vote stood: Foraker, 87; Brice, 21; John M. Thomas, of Springfield, 1; Mr. Cage, 1; Judge Blondin, of Cleveland, 1; Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe, 1, Mr. Foraker receiving the full Republican vote.

WITH HIGHEST HONORS.

Success of Our Commission of Inquiry in China.

The United States Chengtu Commission, consisting of Consul Read, Lieutenant-Commander Merrell and Mr. Cheshire, decided to leave Chunkhing, China, a city in the province of Sechuen, by the Yangtsekiang route.

One immediate result of the commission's arrival at Chengtu was that the representatives of all the missions destroyed in the Chengtu riots have now returned to Chengtu. The rebuilding of the mission houses will begin immediately.

The officials throughout the province, and more particularly those at Chengtu, have omitted no opportunity to make a public manifestation of their consideration for the American Commissioners, who were received with great ceremony wherever they went, as men of the highest rank.

The Chengtu officials have furthermore assisted the American Methodists to purchase outright additional property, thereby upholding before the people the terms of the Berthemy convention, as amended with reference to the purchase of property.

Also, the China Island Mission has leased for a term of years the official building occupied by the American Commission while at Chengtu.

MURDERED HER SEVEN CHILDREN.

Poverty Prompts a Kansas Mother to Poison Her Little Ones.

After Mrs. Joseph Hildebrandt's eight children, ranging from two to fourteen years old, residing on a farm near Maysville, Kan., had finished breakfast they were taken ill. In a short time four of them were dead.

The mother refused to go after medical aid and did not arouse the neighbors. Finally one of the neighbors went in, and seeing the situation, went after help. When the doctor arrived three more of the children were dead and another was missing.

Mrs. Hildebrandt was found in the barn, suspended by a rope around her neck. She was dead. The eighth and only child left was alive at a late hour, but its death was momentarily expected.

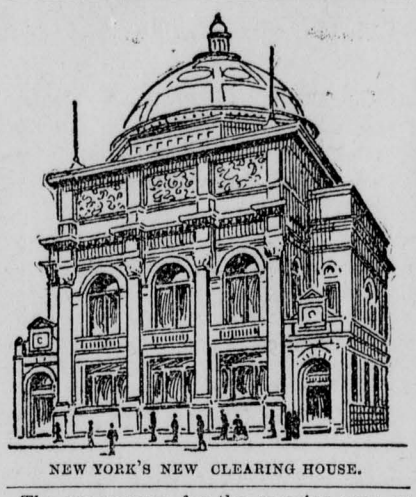
Some time ago the husband and father was afflicted by a cancer of the face. He used up what little means he had in trying to effect a cure, and a few days ago went to Kansas City, where he is now being treated in a hospital.

The poverty of the family so worked on the mind of Mrs. Hildebrandt that she administered poison to her children and then hanged herself.

NEW YORK'S NEW CLEARING HOUSE.

The Handsome Structure Just Completed is Formally Dedicated.

No public meeting ever held in New York City contained a greater number of men prominent in the financial, commercial and professional world than that which gathered at the dedication of the new Clearing House of the Associated Banks, in Cedar street.



NEW YORK'S NEW CLEARING HOUSE.

The programme for the occasion was as follows:

An introductory announcement by President Nash, invocation by Bishop Potter, dedication hymn by the Banks' Glee Club, statement of the Building Committee by President Frederick D. Tappan, oration and formal delivery of the building by President J. Edward Simmons, on behalf of the Building Committee; glee (Mendelssohn), Banks' Glee Club; address and acceptance of the building by President Nash, address by Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; chorus, "America," by the Glee Club and audience; address and benediction by Bishp Potter.

The ceremonies took place in the large room on the upper floor of the new building, which is to be used as the clearing room, and after that a luncheon was served in the board room on the second floor to the guests of the Clearing House Committee.

The interior decoration of the new building is superb, and of a richness of material and design unparalleled in this country in a financial institution. In one of the rooms of the Clearing House from $120,000,000 to $150,000,000 changes hands every morning, and it only takes about ten minutes for the exchange to be made. Steel vaults to hold the millions upon millions of hoarded gold belonging to the banks have been built in the new structure, and they will be protected day and night by armed guards and every appliance known to science to make them more secure.

BOND SYNDICATE'S END.

Mr. Morgan Announces to Subscribers That the Pool is Dissolved.

The syndicate for the purchase of $100,000,000 of Government bonds, which was formed by J. Pierpont Morgan in New York a few weeks ago, has been formally dissolved. Every member of the syndicate, which included nearly every bank and financial institution of any importance in this country, has received word that its subscriptions to furnish gold would not be needed.

The Morgan syndicate was formed when the subject of increasing the gold reserve in the Treasury began to cause uneasiness in financial circles. A panic in Wall street had just passed, and the country was still unsettled over the Venezuelan question. Mr. Morgan, after a visit to Washington, sent a circular to the large banks and financial institutions asking their aid in forming a syndicate to buy $100,000,000 in United States 4 per cent. bonds, with $100,000,000 additional if required, payment to be made in gold. The firm, of which Mr. Morgan was the head, was to take 1 per cent. commission for negotiating the loan.

When it was decided by the President to make the loan a call loan, rumor at once had it that the syndicate would dissolve. The formal notice to that effect to the subscribers to the syndicate was accompanied by a circular letter from Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. This circular also contained a copy of a letter written by J. Pierpont Morgan to President Cleveland two days before the bond issue was announced, in which he gave his personal assurance to the President that in any event, whether the Government decided to enter into a contract with the syndicate or to issue a popular loan call, he (Mr. Morgan) and the syndicate could be depended upon to furnish the Treasury with a sufficient amount of gold to maintain its credit on a gold basis.

The circular states also that the $200,000,000 called for by the Treasury Department to protect the gold reserve had been fully subscribed by this syndicate.

The dissolution of the syndicate is the practical announcement of the success of the popular loan.

ALLISON NAMED FOR SENATOR.

Chosen Unanimously by the Iowa Republican Caucus.

The Rupublican joint caucus of the Iowa Legislature met at Des Moines. Every allusion to W. B. Allison for President was greeted with great applause by the members and visitors crowding the lobby and galleries.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

At the conclusion of the speeches Allison received the unanimous rising vote of the caucus for the Senatorial nomination. He made a brief speech of thanks, in which he did not touch on National issues.

Premier Greenway Wins.

The Manitoba general elections, held to secure a mandate for the people on the school issue, resulted in the almost unanimous return of Premier Greenway's government, which means that the schools will be nonsectarian.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

3

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	20,077
Condensed milk, gals.....	180
Cream, gals.....	365

BUTTER.

Creamery—Extras.....₱	—	@₱	24
Firsts.....	22	@	23
Thirds to seconds.....	18	@	21
State—Fancy.....	—	@	20
Thirds to firsts.....	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery.....	13	@	19
Western Dairy.....	—	@	—
Factory, firsts.....	14	@	15½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	10
Full cream, good to prime..	9¼	@	9¾
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3¼	@	5½
Part skims, small.....	5	@	6
Full skims.....	2	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh.....	17	@	18½
Jersey—Fancy.....	19	@	20
Western—Prime to choice....	17	@	17½
Southern—Best.....	16	@	17

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Oranges, Fla., ₱ box.....	3 00	@	5 00
Grapes, Concord, ₱ basket...	—	@	—
State, ₱ basket.....	7	@	11
Apples, King, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Greening.....	1 75	@	2 50
Baldwin.....	2 00	@	2 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	6 00	@	10 00

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 52½	@	1 55
Medium, 1895, choice.....	1 32½	@	1 35
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 35
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 22½
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 55	@	1 60
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 90
Green peas, bbls.....	80	@	82½

HOPS.

State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
1895, common to fair.....	4½	@	6
Pacific Coast, choice.....	8	@	8½
Good to prime.....	4½	@	7
Old odds.....	2	@	3

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	1 00	@	1 05
Clover mixed.....	70	@	80
Straw—Long rye.....	75	@	95
Oat.....	—	@	—

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb.....	10	@	10½
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	70	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair.....	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	20	@	30

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl.....	65	@	90
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	85	@	1 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	3 00	@	4 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100.....	2 50	@	5 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	75
Marrow, ₱ crate.....	—	@	—
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks.....	10	@	1 00
Carrots.....	50	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia.....	65	@	80
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Lettuce.....	7 00	@	8 00
Tomatoes, ₱ crate.....	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	4 00	@	8 00
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate...	2 50	@	5 00
String beans, ₱ crate.....	2 00	@	4 00
Watercress, ₱ 100 bunches...	1 00	@	2 00
Kale, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	8	@	13
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	12	@	15
Western, dry picked.....	—	@	10
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	9	@	9½
Ducks, ₱ lb.....	10	@	16
Geese, ₱ lb.....	8	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 75	@	3 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents.....	4 00	@	4 25
Spring Patents.....	3 35	@	3 55
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	70¼	@	72¼
May.....	—	@	66¾
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	36⅜
Oats—No. 2 White.....	25½	@	25¾
Track, White.....	25	@	29
Rye.....	42	@	44
Barley.....	35	@	45
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	—	@	—
Clover.....	—	@	—
Lard—City steam.....	5.25c	@	5.30c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed.....	6¼	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	20 00	@	22 50
Calves, city dressed.....	8	@	12
Country dressed.....	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 75	@	3 75
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 00	@	5 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 90	@	4 25
Dressed.....	4½	@	6½

ANOTHER BOND CIRCULAR.

The New Bonds May Be Paid for in Ten Per Cent. Installments.

Secretary Carlisle issued the following additional circular regarding the subscription to four per cent. bonds:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1896.

Treasury circular (No. 3, 1896), dated January 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States four per cent. bonds, is hereby so modified that after the payment of the first instalment of twenty per cent., with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amounts bid may be paid in installments of ten per cent. each and accrued interest, at the end of each fifteen days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

Accepted bidders who pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment, or at any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive, at the date of the payment, the whole amount of bonds awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive at the dates of such payments the amount of bonds paid for.

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Alive Under Tons of Rock.

After eighteen hours' imprisonment at the bottom of a forty-foot well with twenty tons of broken rock hanging like the sword of Damocles above him, James Isherwood, of Avondale, N. J., was liberated alive by the good people of Franklin Village, who had worked unceasingly with spade and pick to save him. A thrilling scene followed his rescue.

Earliest Radishes and Pear.

The editor urges all readers to grow the earliest vegetables. They pay. Well, Salzer's Seeds are bred to earliness, they grow and produce every time. None so early, so fine as Salzer's. Try his radishes, cabbages, peas, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, corn, etc.! Money in it for you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalog. Catalog alone 5c postage. (A.)

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

I am entirely cured of hemorrhage of lungs by Piso's Cure for Consumption.—LOUISA LINDAMAN, Bethany, Mo., January 8, 1894.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

THE AERMOTOR CO. goes hand in the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

ASTHMA
POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC
Gives relief in FIVE minutes. Send for a FREE trial package. Sold by Druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of $1.00. Six boxes $5.00. Address THOS. POPHAM, PHILA., PA.

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our **100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK**, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only **25 cents in stamps.**

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., New York City

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

shake it off

The general belief among doctors is that consumption itself is very rarely inherited. But the belief is becoming stronger that the tendency to consumption is very generally transmitted from parent to child. If there has been consumption in the family, each member should take special care to prepare the system against it. Live out doors; keep the body well nourished; and treat the first indication of failing health.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a fat-producing food and nerve-tonic. Its use is followed by improved nutrition, richer blood, stronger nerves and a more healthy action of all the organs. It strengthens the power of the body to resist disease. If you have inherited a tendency to weak lungs, shake it off.

JUST AS GOOD IS NOT SCOTT'S EMULSION.

NYNU—4

OPIUM and **WHISKY** habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. R. L. Johns, of Selma, Ala., is in the habit of buying Ripans Tabules at White's Pharmacy at Selma. When interviewed at the time of a recent purchase, Mr. Johns said: "Ever since I was in the army, where I contracted indigestion and dyspepsia from eating "hard tack and sow belly," I have suffered much from those and kindred ailments. A son of mine who clerks for J. N. Harter in a drug store at Winfield, Kansas, told me while home on a visit, over year ago, to get a box of Ripans Tabules and take them. I did, and in a very short time I was benefited, and by the time they were half gone I was well, and since then I have felt better, ate more and relished it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again. I tell you, they are the greatest medicine for a fellow's stomach I ever saw. This box is for a neighbor of mine out by me in the country. We always have them at home, and I never hesitate to recommend them when a fellow complains about his stomach hurting him.
(Signed), R. L. JOHNS."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

Be Sure

'Tis pure Cocoa, and not made by the so-called "Dutch Process."

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is absolutely pure — no chemicals.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

SALZER'S VEGETABLE SEEDS

Are recognized as the best for all soils and climes, whether East or West, North or South, because they

Sprout Quickly, Grow Vigorously, Produce Enormously!

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Salzer's Earliest Cucumber cannot be beat. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; ¼ lb., 50c.

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SAPOLIO

Odds and Ends.

A farmer of New Brunswick, Ind., ran down and ki led 114 rabbits in the snow one day recently.

Vermont is the home of at least

Savannah, Ga., is going to impose a tax on bicycles.

A baby weighing twenty-four pounds six ounces was born to a negro woman in Cusseta, Ga., last week.

Large shipments of dried canaigre root, the substitute for bark in tanning, are being sent from Arizona to Europe.

two daughters of Revolutionary sires. The second was discovered last week in Royalston. She is Miss P. H. Atherton and is 86 years old.

Arizona will produce $10,000,000 of gold this year, as against $4,000,000 last year, according to the estimate of the Governor of the Territory.

It has just been figured out that 109 pairs of twins were born in Maine during the year 1893. Only one set of triplets is noted. They were born in Lewiston.

While digging in the side of a bank in Belfast, Me., the other day, workmen found a snake's nest, containing thirty-nine snakes, located at a point below the surface which frost would be unlikely to reach.

Maine sent 40,000 Christmas trees to the Boston market for last Christmas, which proved to be about 1,000 too many. Several hundred car loads of trees were also sent from Maine to New York and Philadelphia.

A hairless coon was caught in a trap on North Coos River, Kentucky, a few days ago. Such an odd freak had never been seen there before, and no satisfactory explanation of how the coon lost its hair was arrived at.

Sagadahoc county, Me., is expecting to make about $5,000 out of prohibition shortly. Forty-eight indictments for violations of the liquor law have been found in the county, and it is figured the fines will amount to the sum named.

In three rabbit drives this season in Cassia county, Idaho, some 8,000 rabbits have been killed. The animals are astonishingly numerous and a very serious nuisance. A round-up hunt is to be held every week through the winter in the hope of exterminating the pest.

Gambling will be unlawful in Bozeman, Mont., on and after the first of next month. An ordinance to that effect passed the City Council last week by a vote of 5 to 3. The Council also passed a curfew ordinance compelling children to be at home by 9 o'clock at night.

A new hitching device by which fire engine horses are harnessed by one move of the fireman's hand, is being tried in San Francisco. It is the invention of a San Francisco machinist. The main part of the invention is a self-closing collar. As a whole, the device is somewhat complicated, but it is said to work well.

Between 25,000 and 30,000 rabbits were killed on the second day of the annual round-up at Lamar, Col., last week. The first day's hunt was a failure, because of the heavy snow, and the total for the hunt is much less than usual. Lamar is in the prairie section of the state.

John C. Eastland of Danville, Ky., has a remarkable record as a Sunday school scholar. He has only missed attending school one Sunday in seven years and but two Sundays in nine years. This is the more notable, as he lives five miles distant in the country and has had to brave some pretty bad weather at times to get to school.

According to the *Maritime Journal* of Philadelphia there are 154 full-rigged ships flying the United States flag, the largest being the Roanoke, of 3,400 tons register, hailing from Bath, Me. There are 323 barks and barkentines sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and 62 brigs and brigantines. A list of schooners has not been compiled. They are mostly engaged in the coastwise trade, while the 539 vessels enumerated to carry the United States flag into foreign seas and ports.

The sword and handcuffs worn by John Brown were bought last week by James Eldridge of Hartford, Conn., from Daniel Lizer of Wabash, Ind., for $51. The relics have been in Lizer's possession for many years, and he had no intention of parting with them. Mr. Eldridge heard of the relics and tried hard to buy them, and finally Lizer wrote that he would take $50 for them, thinking this would prove an effective bar to further efforts for their possession. But the Hartford man last week sent a check for $51 to the Mayor of Wabash, with Mr. Lizer's letter, and the latter much against his will, stood by his offer.

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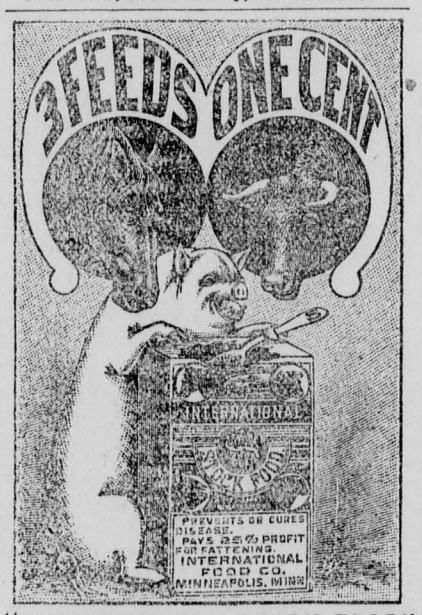

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